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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2189



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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

EXPANSION OF MANO RIVER UNION DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Nov 79 p 2133-35

[Text] A correspondent discusses the implications of the recent three-day visit by President Siaka Stevens to Guinea.

Guinea is to join the Mano River Union on the invitation of Sierra Leone. President Siaka Stevens made the proposal to President Sekoy Toure during his recent three-day visit to Guinea.

President Sekou Tourre who had in the past indicated his desire to join the Union, readily accepted the invitation and expressed willingness to participate in a summit of the presidents of Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Liberia to discuss the issue "whenever President Stevens deems it fit to convene such a meeting."

President Stevens' visit to Guinea has been described as a crowd puller of the Guinean people. Guinean newspapers described the reception accorded President Stevens as he went from place to place "as unprecedented." President Sekou Toure described it as a demonstration of Guinea's desire for continued friendship and solidarity with the people of Sierra Leone."

The thrust of President Stevens' speeches at all the gatherings was the need for unity among African states, pointing out that the super powers are nothing more than a conglomeration of tribes and nationalities.

In an address to the people of Faranah, President Stevens said that the relationship between Guinea and Sierra Leone had now moved from the talking stage to a stage of action. He told a mass rally at the September 28 Stadium that by geography and design, Sierra Leone and Guinea are indissolubly linked together "having common human, social and cultural heritage which have over the years animated the two peoples, punctuated in time by colonial experience from different metropolis."

He paid tribute to President Sekou Toure for his singular and steadfast dedication to the task of nationbuilding, which has moulded a society in which the Guinean can walk with his head above water and proclaim with pride and gratification, "I am a Guinean."

He said it was becoming increasingly clear that one cannot depend on the North-South dialogue for much needed reform and economic solutions to the manifold problems confronting African states. "We are still receiving far less than we should for our raw materials and paying greatly inflated prices for manufactured goods while at the same time we find ourselves constrained to follow international policies and implement regulations which only erode our national political achievements and disrupt our social patterns."

President Stevens appealed for greater emphasis on regional and subregional cooperation and collective self-reliance, which he said would form a necessary concomitant for the new international economic order.

He called for the tapping of resources on the basis of regional projects to complement the objectives of ECOWAS with a view to bringing nearer to realisation the broader continental objective of economic and political independence for the continent under the OAU. President Stevens also visited Labe, an agricultural and educational town.

At the end of the visit a joint communique issued by the two presidents.

It stated that both Presidents were delighted with the level of cooperation between their two countries in accordance with the reactivation of the 1964 Agreements following President Sekou Toure's visit to Sierra Leone last March, and were particularly pleased with the resumption of air transport and bus services between the two capitals; the formalisation of the Trade and Payments Agreement and the Consular Agreement.

The communique confirmed President Sekou Toure's pledge and desire to join the Mano River Union and gave assurance of his willingness to attend a summit of the heads of state of the three member countries whenever President Stevens deemed it fit to convene such a meeting.

In order to reinforce cooperation between the two states, the communique went on, President Sekou Toure proposed that closer cooperation be established between mass organisations of the ruling Parti Democratique de la Guinee, and the All Peoples Congress, such as youths, women and workers of the two parties with a view to harmonising the various activities of these bodies. President Stevens responded positively to this proposal.

The communique explained that on the subregional level, particularly with reference to the effective functioning of ECOWAS, the two Presidents reaffirmed total support for this organisation and expressed determination to reinforce their efforts with a view to harmonising the development of common resources.

Both Presidents expressed satisfaction over the apparent easing of conflicts in the African region and commended the methods of peaceful settlement of disputes accepted by African states.

Reviewing the situation in Southern Africa, the communique went on, the two Presidents reaffirmed their unfailing commitment to the just cause of the people of Namibia, Zimbabwe and Southern Africa for total liberation from oppression and exploitation of the fascist and racist regimes in that part of the continent. They expressed disappointment at the lack of compromise at the on-going Zimbabwe/Rhodesia peace talks and called on the government of the United Kingdom to do all in the interest of peaceful solution to avoid a breakdown of the talks which could result in the intensification of the armed struggle. They expressed satisfaction over the dignified and responsible manner of the leaders of the Patriotic Front and appealed to them to continue to pursue the negotiations on the sole basis of the interests of the people of Zimbabwe.

The two Presidents reiterated their solidarity and support to the front line states for their assistance to the liberation movements in Southern Africa and expressed the hope that the proposals of the Five on Namibia will be respected in accordance with the pertinent UN resolutions for accession to independence and full sovereignty.

President Sekou Toure finally congratulated President Stevens and the people of Sierra Leone for the progress made in the preparation for the 1980 OAU summit to be hosted in Freetown. President Stevens in turn congratulated President Sekou Toure for the admirable achievements made since independence, and for his valuable contribution in the peaceful settlement of disputes between African states.

The climax of the visit was the decoration of President Stevens by President Sekou Toure with Guinea's highest award--the Grand Commander of the Great Cross of the National Order of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The ministers who accompanied President Stevens on the visit--Foreign Minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh, Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr Thaimu Bangura, the Minister of Transport and Communication, Mr A. B. M. Kamara, and the Assistant Secretary General of the APC, Mr E. T. Kamara were awarded the Commander of the National Order.

Back home in Freetown, President Stevens said that the visit had been most successful. He said he was most impressed with the overall development and progress being made in Guinea in the fields of education and agriculture. He said these areas exemplify practical demonstrations of manpower deployment and on the job training for both the rural and urban population. This fusion of organised labour and local technologies, he said, has brought Guineans a long way in achieving relatively high productivity. He stressed the need for both countries to harness their energies for mutual development in such areas as health, agriculture, education and local technology.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

GUINEA TO JOIN MANO RIVER UNION AT STEVENS' INVITATION

London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Nov 79 pp 2133-2134, 2135

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Reviewing the situation in Southern Africa, the communique went on, the two Presidents reaffirmed their unfailing commitment to the just cause of the people of Namibia, Zimbabwe and Southern Africa for total liberation from oppression and exploitation of the fascist and racist regimes in that part of the continent. They expressed disappointment at the lack of compromise at the on-going Zimbabwe/Rhodesia peace talks and called on the government of the United Kingdom to do all in the interest of peaceful solution to avoid a breakdown of the talks which could result in the intensification of the armed struggle. They expressed satisfaction over the dignified and responsible manner of the leaders of the Patriotic Front and appealed to them to continue to pursue the negotiations on the sole basis of the interests of the people of Zimbabwe.

The two Presidents reiterated their solidarity and support to the front line states for their assistance to the liberation movements in Southern Africa and expressed the hope that the proposals of the Five on Namibia will be respected in accordance with the pertinent UN resolutions for accession to independence and full sovereignty.

President Sékou Touré finally congratulated President Stevens and the people of Sierra Leone for the progress made in the preparation for the 1980 OAU summit to be hosted in Freetown. President Stevens in turn congratulated President Sékou Touré for the admirable achievements made since independence, and for his valuable contribution in the peaceful settlement of disputes between African states.

The climax of the visit was the decoration of President Stevens by President Sékou Touré with Guinea's highest award--the Grand Commander of the Great Cross of the National Order of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The ministers who accompanied President Stevens on the visit--Foreign Minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh, Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr Thaimu Bangura, the Minister of Transport and Communication, Mr A B M Kamara, and the Assistant Secretary General of the APC, Mr E T Kamara were awarded the Commander of the National Order.

Back home in Freetown, President Stevens said that the visit had been most successful. He said he was most impressed with the overall development and progress being made in Guinea in the fields of education and agriculture. He said these areas exemplify practical demonstrations of manpower deployment and on the job training for both the rural and urban population. This fusion of organised labour and local technologies, he said, has brought Guineans a long way in achieving relatively high productivity. He stressed the need for both countries to harness their energies for mutual development in such areas as health, agriculture, education and local technology.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GUINEA-BISSAU TRADE WITH ANGOLA--Trade relations between Guinea-Bissau and Angola have recently undergone a significant development. Our country recently exported to Angola 2,000 tons of peanuts. Similarly, comrade Adelino da Silva Moreira, assistant director general of People's Stores, left last Saturday for this sister country, where he will hold discussions with IMPORTANG (the Angolan import company) to develop exports to this country. Adelino Moreira will also discuss with the Bank of Angola ways and means to accelerate payment processes for the peanuts. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Nov 79 p 1]

SENGHOR OPENS HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING--The president of the republic this morning opened the meeting of legal experts who are to draw up an African human rights charter. In his speech, President Senghor welcomed OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo and the other participants and stressed the importance of the meeting. [AB282156 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 28 Nov 79 AB]

LUSOPHONE NEWSMEN IN PORTUGAL--On 29 August a group of journalists from Cape Verde's press and radio and from the same media of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe, in Portugal for a refresher course, presented its compliments to Major Joao Figueiredo, minister of social communication, who was accompanied by Dr Pedro Ortet, director general of information. Our comrades, who left for Lisbon 2 months ago, are attending a course in the field of social communication; in addition to theoretical classroom work on this sector's most important topics, the course includes practical work periods in various organs of the Portuguese press and radio. This is in fulfillment of cooperative agreements established bilaterally. After hearing impressions given by the newsmen in attendance regarding the training period, the head of Portugal's Ministry of Social Communication stressed the excellent relations existing between Cape Verde and Portugal and expressed his wish that the presence of Cape Verde's media personnel, as well as that of Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe, might increasingly contribute to a closer relationship of friendship and cooperation between our respective countries. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 27 Sep 79 p 4] 8568

ANGOLA SEEKS NIGERIAN ASSISTANCE--Nigeria's assistance in the eradication of agricultural pests in Angola has been sought. The request was made by the Angolan Minister of Agriculture, Mr Manuel Pedro Pacavira, in Lagos yesterday during a courtesy call on his Nigerian counterpart, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau. Mr Pacavira said that the help would be welcome in the areas of preparation and preservation of cassava and palm oil, which were essential for his people. Replying, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau expressed Nigeria's willingness to cooperate with African countries in the field of agriculture. He declared that Angola's request will be embodied in technical cooperation agreements to be concluded by the two countries. [Text] [AB170820 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Nov 79 AB]

MOZAMBICAN TRAINING FOR ANGOLANS--Next year a group of 50 railway workers from the People's Republic of Angola will come to train in Mozambique, within the framework of transportation and communication. This was announced yesterday by the Angolan delegation which is here at the invitation of the National Directorate of Ports and Railways of Mozambique. The delegation will return to its own country today, after a stay of about 2 weeks in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Speaking at a press conference with the national news media, Joao Miguel de Carvalho Neto, chief of the visiting delegation and national deputy director of the CFA [Angolan Railway], declared that the descriptions and specialties of the 50 Angolan scholarship students will be forwarded by the end of November. During its stay in our country, the visiting delegation was received by Jose Luis Cabaco, member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and Mozambique's minister of transportation and communications. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 79 p 1] 6362

CAPE VERDE-ANGOLA COOPERATION--A delegation from the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of Angola has visited Cape Verde for the purpose of implementing Angola's proposal to set up a joint Angolan-Cape Verdian agricultural enterprise. There was extensive discussion of the possibility of Angola's supplying some farm equipment and of Cape Verde's providing middle- and higher-level technicians within the framework of extensive cooperation in that particular field, with implementation to take place very shortly (probably within less than a year). A joint agricultural enterprise may emerge from an upcoming meeting in Luanda that will continue the Praia discussions. During its stay in Cape Verde, the Angolan delegation was received by comrade Joao Pereira Silva, minister of rural development. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 3 Nov 79 p 3] 11798

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

INQUIRY COMMISSION INTO NETO'S DEATH SET UP

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 22 Nov 79 p 14

[Text] Two inquiry commissions appointed by the MPLA are investigating the conditions under which Agostinho Neto took sick and died. This was reported yesterday by a Luanda cable from the nationalized press agency. The investigation provides a foundation for the belief that there were undisclosed aspects of Neto's disease and confirms the accusation heard in the streets of Luanda by a France-Presse newsman during the funeral of the former president of Angola. That newsman had reported, at the time, that the Luanda populace was shouting "they have murdered our little Neto," a version which was promptly denied by the MPLA and was the cause of a protest to the French press agency, as well as to the Portuguese press which echoed the Luanda populace's complaints.

The cable from Luanda disclosed that a Cuban medical team was taking care of President Agostinho Neto until the middle of last August and was dismissed less than a month from the fatal outcome by the MPLA leader himself. From the middle of August until Neto's departure for Moscow, where he died, medical care was provided by Dr Eduardo Macedo dos Santos, a graduate of Lisbon's Faculty of Medicine and director of Luanda's University Hospital.

Kundi Paihama, minister of agriculture and Mendes de Carvalho, both members of the MPLA central committee, are in charge of the inquiry, together with a committee of physicians appointed by the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of Angola.

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

INDISCIPLINE, DISORGANIZATION NOTED AT LUANDA AIRPORT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Oct 79 pp 2,7

[Text] On 20 October, in one of the rooms of the 4 February International Airport, Comrade Mendes de Carvalho, alternate member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, met with representatives of agencies functioning at the airport, including the Urban Committee of the party in Luanda, the Civil Aviation Directorate, the Airport Directorate, the general directorate of TAAG [Air Transportation of Angola], the Provincial UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers], province delegates from various ministries, the People's Police and provincial security and defense agencies, as well as various civil aviation and TAAG employees.

Among the conclusions reached at the meeting, it was observed that a severe lack of organization and discipline prevailed at the airport, resulting from serious anomalies and lack of coordination, affecting its proper functioning. The existence of different wages for workers in the same category in the SAC [Civil Aeronautical Service] and TAAG and the lack of transportation for SAC personnel have hindered the full functioning of the airport.

Final conclusions of the meeting included recommendation of a comprehensive study of the needs of the airport, to be conducted by the civil aviation and airport directors, and an appeal to the competent organs to conduct a precise and immediate rationalization of the functions of the agencies serving the airport to achieve their proper coordination. They were also urged to provide better and more regular assistance in solving problems that impede a clean operation.

In the conclusions of the meeting, the participants asked that further action be taken immediately to acquire spare parts and accessories to ensure the proper operation of the escalators, and that the competent agencies resolve the problem of lodging passengers in transit in Angola.

The participants in the meeting also approved a motion committing them to carry out the guidelines of Comrade President Agostinho Neto, immortal guide of the revolution and founder of the nation and the MPLA-Labor Party, sharing the pledge of the Central Committee. In the motion, they rejoice in the

the appointment of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos as president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola and commander-in-chief of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola]. They repudiate the attacks by the South African racists in Lubango and Cunene provinces, and also pledge their full support to the defense of territorial integrity and to the peoples of southern Africa who are still dominated.

6362
CSO: 4401

DIFFICULTIES NOTED IN HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Oct 79 pp 2,7

[Excerpts] The closing session of the fourth general meeting of the National Advisory Council of the Ministry of Building and Housing was held last Saturday in the Engineering Laboratory of Angola. The council, chaired by Bras da Silva, had been meeting since Friday to evaluate the execution of tasks during the first 9 months of this year and to examine other matters pertaining to the life of this government agency.

The participants, including national directors, provincial delegates, directors of enterprises and other bodies, agreed on the draft of two documents regarding the productivity of the Building and Housing Ministry and the need to give priority to the building sector, effectively complying with the higher-level structures of the party and government.

With respect to activity in the first three quarters, there was a detailed analysis of the guidelines emanating from the Third General Advisory Council, and it was established that there were still some problems impeding the progress of the productive sector of the ministry, such as the lack of equipment and materials, fuel and parts, a shortage of skilled manpower, and little action taken to solve the problems that arise.

Regarding the placement of cadres, the participants recommended that the directives emanating from the Third National Advisory Council be carried out, and advised that Angolans returning to the country be integrated in the administrative sectors as soon as the party has evaluated these cases.

New Ministry Officials Installed

In a concluding speech, Comrade Bras da Silva began by praising the participants for their dedication to the work of the proceedings and urged them to be more dynamic in applying the decisions reached, the better to carry out the tasks demanded by national reconstruction.

The government official also directed the workers in his ministry to make rational use of the means at their disposal, so as to permit better planning and execution of the tasks.

The building and housing minister also focused on wage-related questions, and stressed that bureaucratic red tape be kept to a minimum so that the workers receive their wages within the established periods, avoiding the delays that are sometimes observed.

He then swore in the national and regional delegates recently appointed to his ministry by ministerial dispatch.

6362
CSO: 4401

INCREASED CUBAN COOPERATION OFFERED IN VARIOUS SECTORS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 3 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] Increased cooperation, chiefly in the sectors of public health, education, transportation and communication and agriculture, was the main topic at the first meeting of the Joint Cuban-Cape Verdian Commission, which was held in Havana.

The commission also studied the possibilities for cooperation between the two countries in the fields of fishing, public works, and radio broadcasting.

In the course of the meeting, Cuba reaffirmed once more its determination to help Cape Verde in those areas through technical assistance (vocational training, scholarships, and grants for training programs), the supplying of documentation, and the exchange of delegations.

As far as public health is concerned, the Cuban Government offered to beef up its medical team in Cape Verde and to provide grants for those specializing in public health and hospital administration.

Cooperation in the field of education will be strengthened by granting new scholarships next year and continuing technical assistance in that area as well as in the field of physical education.

Agriculture is the main area of Cuban-Cape Verdian cooperation. The Cuban Government affirmed its entire support for Cape Verde in the latter's efforts to develop that important sector of the economy, and it promised to provide technical assistance for the development of poultry raising, hog raising, and fruitgrowing. Also agreed on was an exchange of plant material, and in this connection Cuba offered Cape Verde all the plants that the latter might be interested in. The Cuban Government is also going to send technicians to provide the necessary assistance, and at the same time Cape Verdian trainees will specialize in those fields.

In the field of transportation, Cuba is prepared to send specialists to assist Cape Verde in the areas of ocean and air transportation and port facilities.

It was also agreed that the Cuban Government will cooperate with Cape Verde by providing it with technical assistance in the sale of stamps and supplying it with the wide range of documents that it has available on the subject.

Also during that first meeting by the joint commission, there were "feelers" concerning the possibility of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of fishing, civil construction, and radio.

11798
CSO: 4401

CAPE VERDE

RECENT ABUNDANT RAINS BENEFIT REFORESTATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Oct 79 p 3

[Text] Praia, 20 October--The campaign to plant a million trees in Cape Verde will be fully implemented before the year's end, technicians of the Cape Verdian MDR [Ministry of Rural Development] assured ANOP, following the unexpected rains this weekend throughout the islands of the archipelago.

The first dryland crop, corn, was a total loss, but with the intense and prolonged rains that have fallen, mainly on the islands of Santiago, Fogo, Santo Antao and Sao Nicolau, there is still hope for the potato and bean crops.

The recent rains particularly benefited the national campaign to plant a million trees, developed with the technical advice of the MDR and the participation of all the mass organizations, neighborhood committees and other popular groups.

More than a half million trees will be planted this year on the island of Santiago, 300,000 on Santo Antao, 100,000 on Sao Vicente, 120,000 on Fogo, 80,000 on Sao Nicolau, 5,000 on Maio and 50,000 on Boa Vista.

In the struggle against drought and desertification launched in Cape Verde after independence, about 5,200 dikes have already been built to retain and conserve the soil, as well as hundreds of kilometers of terracing and walls to retain the soil on the mountain slopes, and dozens of wells and tunnels to capture ground water. In the past year, 650,000 trees have been planted.

6362
CSO: 4401

CAPE VERDE

USSR PAINTING, BOOK EXHIBITS TO TOUR COUNTRY

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 2 Nov 79 p 9

[Excerpts] Fifty masterpieces of Russian and Soviet painting have left their places of honor in Leningrad's Russian Museum and Moscow's Tretiakovskiaia Gallery and, in the form of very colorful reproductions that are quite faithful to the originals, are now challenging the taste for art and the curiosity of the public in the capital at an exhibit that opened on the first of this month. The exhibit, at the Domingos Ramos Lycee, is being sponsored by the USSR Embassy as part of the celebrations in Cape Verde of the 62d anniversary of the Great Soviet October Revolution, which under the modern calendar will be celebrated this coming 7 November.

A Soviet book exhibit and the Third Soviet Film Week, with the latter being held in Praia, Sao Vicente, and Sal, round out the program for special celebration of the greatest event in Lenin's homeland. The 50 masterpieces of Russian and Soviet painting will be shown at the Ministry of Education and Culture and later exhibited on all the islands.

One of the strong themes in this exhibit made possible by the USSR Embassy is the Great Soviet Revolution and the radical social and economic changes that have occurred in the USSR since the popular uprising which, under Lenin's leadership, put an end to the empire of the tsars.

11798
CSO: 4401

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

PORtUGUESE CONSUMER COOPERATIVE ASSISTANCE--At the end of September the protocol of an agreement was signed between the National Cooperative Institute of Cape Verde (INC) and the National Federation of Portuguese Consumer Cooperatives (FENACOOP), whereby it is decided that "there will be an interchange of information aimed at increasing our mutual knowledge through an exchange of experiences in the respective consumer cooperative sectors." According to a communique issued to the press, those two organizations pledge to make an effort to study and work out joint cooperative programs, particularly in the following fields: analysis of the cooperative sector; cooperative training and the training of skilled personnel; cooperative organization and administration; economic and financial management; commercial management; vocational training and technical assistance. Working with their respective governments, INC and FENACOOP will undertake all necessary action aimed at deriving the material means for exchanging delegations in order to make the joint programs a reality. The protocol was signed in Praia by Aguinaldo Luandes, member of the National Council and of the FENACOOP Secretariat, representing Portugal. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Oct 79 p 3] 8568

CSO: 4401

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

ECONOMY SAID TO HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO SUBSISTENCE LEVEL

Madrid YA in Spanish 1 Nov 79 p 36

[Text] When it achieved independence in 1968, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea was a country which, in the African context, enjoyed prosperity. In fact, if per capita income is an indicator, Equatorial Guinea was one of the richest countries in black Africa. Also, it had a very high volume of foreign trade in relation to its population.

The economy of Equatorial Guinea was fundamentally based on three sources of wealth. First of all there was cacao, grown in Fernando Poo. Its quality and yield were one of the highest in the world. (Production ranged between 30,000 and 40,000 tons, mostly destined for Spain.) Wood was its second great resource, and contained a huge potential, with output of around 350,000 tons of okume, palisandro and ebony, and infrastructure projects which would have allowed this production to be increased several times. Third was coffee, cultivated on the continent, with production of between 6,000 and 8,000 tons. The quality of the coffee was not wholly good, but had some possibility of important expansion.

These three products were the basic mainstay of the Equatorial Guinean economy linked to the outside world and to modern commercial circles. Practically all of the inhabitants of Fernando Poo and a considerable number of those on the continent lived in that type of economy. The more than \$30 million in exports were based on those three products, more than 80 percent of which were sent to Spain.

Together with those activities, there was another of great importance for supplementing the country's nutrition, that is: the great wealth of fishing in the area of the Gulf of Guinea. The per capita consumption of fish in Equatorial Guinea was one of the highest in the world around 1970. Also, there were the traditional crops, mostly destined for home consumption, such as yams, manioc, palmiste, etc. However, the riches of Guinea probably did not end in the resources offered by exploitation of the primary sector. A real inventory of the mineral potential--especially that of oil--has still not been made.

Economic Disintegration

Initial high expectations were quickly dashed. The forced emigration of a large part of the Spanish colony, that is, the bulk of the cadres of the Equatorial Guinean economy; the exile, imprisonment or death of a very high percentage of the native elite; the growing chaos in the administration of the new state, as well as its international isolation, were all causes of gradual deterioration, until the economy of Equatorial Guinea collapsed.

Even though the available data is not complete or trustworthy in many cases, it is clear that it indicates, especially after 1973-4, an acceleration in disintegration of economic activity, very pronounced in those sectors linked with the outside world and to market economy circles.

To measure the importance of the foreign sector in the economy of Equatorial Guinea, it is enough to consider the fact that exports of merchandise represented 50 percent of the GDP in 1968, and imports a similar, though somewhat lower, figure. To document that economic breakdown, in view of the lack of other more efficient indicators, we can refer to the progress of the harvests and sales of cacao, which at the end of 1960 represented more than 60 percent of foreign sales, and contributed to a third of the GDP of Equatorial Guinea. Then, from some figures of around 35-38,000 tons produced in the years 1966-69, it drops to 12,000 tons in 1975-6. After 1976 there is no new information on cacao production, but there are sufficient indications for affirming that it has reached the vanishing point.

The paralysis of economic export activity brings along with it first a decline and later the impossibility of importing. In fact, from levels of around \$30 million in imports carried out by Equatorial Guinea in the years 1967-70, or the more than \$25 million in 1972 and 1973, it drops in 1974 to a limited \$12 million. In that year all kinds of limitations were imposed on Equatorial Guinea's purchases abroad, with quotas placed on the majority of items and total prohibition of many others. Also in 1974 fuel was rationed, and consequently the prices of imported products shot up. It is clear that the difficulties in importing not only affect the supply of the majority of "modern" consumer goods for the people of Equatorial Guinea, but also prevent the normal development of the already scanty industrial and transport activity.

Consequently, the economy of Equatorial Guinea in recent years has remained for the most part reduced to pure maintenance of subsistence levels, where the traditional products and ways of life, outside the money economy, have had to come to the fore. In this context it is clear that the island of Bioko (formerly Fernando Poo) has suffered from the collapse of the export economy more than the area on the continent, which was less involved in foreign economic activities.

Of course, under the conditions described above, it is out of place to speak of circulation of money, price indexes, or economic policy. Not only is it a problem of the lack of information--which is almost total and absolute--but those concepts are not applicable to the economy of Equatorial Guinea in recent years.

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

KEREN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY--The paper ETHIOPIAN HERALD has stated that the consistent depth of the revolution in Eritrea is causing the total elimination of the separatist elements in the Eritrean region. In an editorial commemorating the first anniversary of liberation of the important city of Keren, located in the heart of northern Eritrea, from the separatists' hands the paper points out that the liberation of the Eritrean masses is a success of the popular struggle. In referring to the present situation in Eritrea the ETHIOPIAN HERALD stresses the joint efforts of the armed forces and the population to normalize the situation, citing as a concrete example the birth of peasant women and youth associations and grouping urban residents into kebeles.
[Text] [FL292238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2140 GMT 29 Nov 79 FL]

MEDIATION ATTEMPT--An informed source has informed AL-DUSTUR that there is a new attempt being made to bring about mediation between the Ethiopian regime and the Eritrean revolutionary forces. The above-mentioned source who refused to name the intermediary mentioned that the Eritreans are showing a great deal of interest because of internal problems within the ranks of the revolution on the one hand and because of the deterioration of their relations with the Sudan and Somalia, on the other hand. [Text] [London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Nov 79 p 6]

CSO: 4402

CONVICTS' ESCAPE MAY POINT TO CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Nov 79 p 2124

[Text] The news of five convicted people escaping from Ussher Fort Prison in Accra raises at least two questions. The first is whether preparations are being made to amend or delete certain provisions in the Constitution that has been in force for barely two months; the second is what interests this would serve in the short, medium and long-term. The basic problem, however, seems to remain the legacy of the four-month period of Armed Forces Revolutionary Council rule, and the way this legacy is being handled by the government of President Hilla Limann.

A breach was first opened in the AFRC-promulgated Constitution by the Appeal Court ruling which granted bail to Mr Bice Boakye, Mr Benny Eshun and Mr Kofi Adu-Nti on grounds of habeas corpus. The State announced its decision to appeal against the ruling and quoted two sections of the Constitution which made Special Courts sentences irreversible. But the State has now asked for an adjournment in order to reconsider its appeal. At first glance, if the State wanted to defend the Constitution in its entirety, there would be no need for any reconsideration.

Presumably, it was the prison escape which necessitated this pause for thought. But there seems much more behind the basic fact of the escape, and perhaps even a plausible scenario of mass media manipulation; during the weekend, Flt Lt J. J. Rawlings allegedly demands the release of five convicted colleagues; on Monday evening "armed soldiers" allegedly liberate "five soldiers"; by the time Flt Lt Rawlings denies any complicity, the damage is already done, and the AFRC-Chairman is linked to an alleged military violation of the AFRC-promulgated Constitution, in contrast to the dignified approach of the Appeal Court. The primary result is further discredit for the AFRC and the "justice" that was dispensed under its authority, and greater pressure for a review of all the sentences imposed by the Special Courts, a step which would mean reconvening Parliament to amend the Constitution.

Because of the AFRC period, there are now a large number of VIPs in Ghana: Very Important Prisoners, and other captains of commerce, industry and

administration who were sentenced in absentia. Their connections with the present government vary in directness and influence. But it is certain that they and their dependents form part of the body of opinion which holds that the AFRC period was a monumental aberration in Ghana's history marked by extreme arbitrariness and most uncivilised behavior.

There is some truth in that view, but this must never be allowed to obscure the stark reality of a potentially wealthy country driven to virtual bankruptcy by the euphemistic "economic mismanagement." The government of President Limann has got off to a slow start, and this reflects not only the seriousness of the problems it faces, but also the capacity of the government to tackle the roots of Ghana's problems.

The first danger of attempting to "restore justice" in Ghana by reviewing all the sentences of the AFRC Special Courts is the risk of provoking the lower ranks into another, and more disorderly intervention. The second danger is the continuing prospect of a legally-elected government manipulated by unelected and undeclared interests who will be collaborating with some of the authors of the parlous state of Ghana's affairs. This would reproduce in civilian society the conditions that brought about the June 4 uprising. There can never be social peace without social justice.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

JAPAN, U.S. INVESTORS' VISIT--An 11-member team of investors from the U.S. has arrived in Ghana to explore the possibility of establishing joint programmes in the mining and farming sectors. A spokesman for the team, from Marchar International Incorporated, New York, said the company wanted to assist Ghanaian manufacturers to utilise fully the raw materials available in Ghana. The team is holding talks with the industry ministry, the Capital Investment Board and the National Investment Bank. Another three-man team from Japan's International Cooperation Agency is also having discussions with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Nov 79 p 2158]

CONVICTED IN ABSENTIA--The Special Tribunal later said it would welcome any information about anybody convicted in absentia by the AFRC who had returned to Ghana since the handover, in order to empower the Inspector-General of Police to effect their arrest. A statement from the Office of the Special Tribunal said: "...The Special Tribunal wishes to assure the public that there are committal warrants covering all persons who were convicted and sentenced in absentia. These committal warrants were signed by the presidents of the Special Courts which tried these persons. The normal procedure is for committal warrants to accompany the prisoners to the keeper of the prisons. A committal warrant is not just forwarded to the Director of Prisons without the prisoner when the prisoner is not available. The Special Tribunal is not aware of any convicted persons who have entered Ghana after veing sentenced in absentia...Finally, the Tribunal wishes to point out that the statement attributed by the said (GHANAIAN TIMES) publication to the Special Prosecutor that the Tribunal 'cannot touch' these convicted persons is incorrect," reported the GHANAIAN TIMES. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Nov 79 p 2158]

FRG TRANSPORTATION LOAN--The West German government is to provide DM85m (about £22m) to develop the Volta Lake into a big commercial transport system. Under the project, the Akosombo-Iamale and Yarpei route would be opened-up into the hinterland to ensure regular and easy transportation of heavy cargo. Announcing this at Donkorkrom (Afram Plains) the West German Ambassador, Mr Herbert Weil, told a durbar of chiefs and people that his government was determined to assist in improving the road network of the Afram Plains. In this connection, he said that contracts were being made to the European Economic Community (EEC) for the necessary funds. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Nov 79 p 2158]

GUINEA-BISSAU

GDR DELEGATION VISITS PARTY, PRESS INSTALLATIONS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Oct 79 p 2

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning a GDR party delegation headed by Comrade Werner Kirchhoff, alternate member of the CC [Central Committee] of the PSUA [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] and vice chairman of the National Council of the GDR National Front, visited the National Press as part of an official visit made to our country since last Thursday.

The delegation also included Werner Drischmann, an official of PSUA's CC, and Hilda Hepach, translator for Chairman Erich Honecker of the PSUA committee.

Accompanied by the GDR ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, the visiting delegation met with four members of the party directorate, headed by Comrade Carlos Correia of the party's CEL [Executive Struggle Committee]. In this meeting the visitors were briefed on our country's current situation and on the development of party organizations in Guinea-Bissau. On Thursday afternoon there was an informal meeting at the office of the State Committee of the Autonomous Sector of Bissau between the PSUA delegation and the directorate of the Friendship Association, chaired by Comrade Agostinho Cabral de Almada.

This was followed yesterday morning by a visit to the State Commission of Information and Culture where the visitors, received by Comrade Arnaldo Araujo, director general of information, toured the facilities of the National Press. At the conclusion of this visit Arnaldo Araujo expressed gratitude for the cordial visit and made particular reference to GDR's substantial aid in the form of equipment supplied to the National Press, such as various types of machines, and in the training of technical personnel in that friendly country. This sizable amount of equipment which will benefit NO PINTCHA, is to be installed in the near future. After reviewing the relations of friendship and cooperation which have existed for a long time between the GDR and Guinea-Bissau through their vanguard parties, the head of the PSUA delegation in turn manifested the PSUA's intention of continuing to lend the PAIGC and Guinea-Bissau people all necessary support, particularly in the field of the graphic industry in which that country has great potential. "In this field, so essential to the development of the political and cultural level of the Guinea-Bissau people," Werner Kirchhoff said, "the GDR, together with the support of its technicians, will spare no efforts."

GUINEA-BISSAU

MEETING FINDS LACK OF INCENTIVE FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Oct 79 pp 3,8

[Excerpts] It was learned during the Conference of Rural Development Technicians and Workers, which was held in Bissau from 18 to 20 October, that the inhabitants of some settlements in the south of the country—including Xime and Caboxanque—have said publicly that they are unwilling to grow much rice during the upcoming crop year because although their production was high in 1978, very little was bought from them by the Ministry of Commerce. This is one of the factors conditioning the increase in production, and added to the fact that the peasants have not been adequately supplied with essential items, it is contributing to the decreased incentive to produce in the rural areas. The farmworkers, having nothing to buy in exchange for their products, are choosing to produce only what they need to supply their own families.

As also happened at the Third ENTA [expansion unknown] Meeting last July, the rural development technicians discussed this question seriously and concluded by recommending that the government take steps to change the situation. In their opinion, the way in which the Ministry of Commerce operates in the rural areas acts as a brake on increased production.

During the discussions concerning the priorities that should or should not be given to the extensive cultivation of industrial products or food products, some participants defended the idea of giving priority to food products as a way of reducing our imports of rice, traditionally a high-consumption item in this country.

Also up for discussion during the debates was the question of cooperatives and state farms. Concerning the first, the general consensus is that the cooperatives must not be imposed by decisions from above. They must result from a gradual integration of the peasant population into collective work in the settlements and collective production associations, and this will later lead to the establishment of cooperatives. Otherwise, according to agricultural technician Aime, the precipitate establishment of cooperatives would be "an economic adventure thrown at the peasants associated with it, who would blithely become impoverished." Everyone eventually agreed that technical and material support must be given to the farm associations or those of the traditional type that will favor the appearance of agricultural cooperatives in the future.

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

DROUGHT AFFECTING NATIONAL ECONOMY--Bissau--20 October--Mario Cabral, state commissioner of rural development, said yesterday, "A drought of worrisome proportions has hit Guinea-Bissau in 1979, and its effects will inevitably be damaging to our national economy." The government is studying ways to face up to this situation and is taking steps, according to Cabral, to seek international emergency aid. This is the first time that an official of the Guinea-Bissau Government focused public attention on this matter, choosing for the occasion the opening session of a conference of technicians and workers from the Commission of Rural Development also attended by foreign guests. Cabral illustrated the seriousness of the situation by saying that the total rainfall in 1979 was so low that it was comparable to 1972 and 1977, the two worst drought years of the current decade. In his speech, Cabral also called attention to the plagues of locusts which affected the crops in the northern part of the country, another factor which will contribute to a decrease in production. As for the international aid his country hopes to obtain, Cabral said that the country is interested in receiving aid not only in the form of food but also in the necessary means for making arrangements "to be less dependent on climatic contingencies." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 79 p 10] 8568

BRAZILIAN TRAINING ASSISTANCE--A Brazilian delegation from the National Industrial Apprenticeship Service and National Trade Service (SENAI and SENAC respectively), while visiting our capital for a few days, made a joint study with some of our government organizations of all aspects connected with cooperation between our two countries, particularly the granting of scholarships in various domains and extended visits by Brazilian technicians to our country to give courses in vocational training. The purpose of the Brazilian delegation's visit was to implement some of the items contained in the Memorandum of Understanding signed at the time of the establishment of the joint Guinea-Bissau-Brazilian Commission. The delegation consisted of Dr Wamderley Linsassener of SENAI's directorate and Dr Fernando Mey Sousa, SENAC's director of personnel development. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Oct 79 p 8] 8568

VIEIRA TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade--26 October--Guinea-Bissau Prime Minister Nino Vieira will visit Yugoslavia from 29 to 31 October at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal

Executive Council. According to the official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgrade, this is an indication of the friendship existing between the two countries, which dates from the time of the struggle for national liberation. "An exchange of opinions between the representative of Bissau and Belgrade is all the more important in that it is coming in the aftermath of the summit meeting of the nonaligned countries in Havana," the spokesman emphasized. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Oct 79 p 10] 8586

GDR DELEGATION--Following a visit to Guinea-Bissau that lasted about a week, the delegation from the SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) returned to its country yesterday. It was headed by Werner Kirchhoff, alternate member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the National Council of the GDR National Front. Before his departure, the head of the delegation thanked the leaders of the PAIGC for the way in which his delegation was received, mentioned the friendship and solidarity that have always existed between our two peoples, parties, and governments, and emphasized that the GDR and all socialist countries are making a valuable contribution toward strengthening the front for anti-imperialist struggle. Before leaving our country, the SED delegation was granted an audience with comrade President Luiz Cabral. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Oct 79 p 1] 11798

ATTORNEY GENERAL TO USSR--Comrade Joao Cruz Pinto, attorney general of the republic, is currently in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Comrade Cruz Pinto had an interview at the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet with the latter's secretary, Mikhail Gueorga, where the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its organizations were explained to him. During his stay in the USSR, the attorney general was also received by his Soviet counterpart, Roman Roudenko. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 3 Nov 79 p 2] 11798

ARRIVAL OF FUEL SUPPLIES--A Senegalese oil tanker arrived in our country the day before yesterday to unload 1 million tons of fuel (500,000 tons of high-octane gasoline, 500,000 tons of Geta-1 aviation fuel, and 1,000 tons of gas oil) for immediate distribution in order to overcome the shortage of fuel--chiefly high-octane gasoline--that the country has been experiencing for more than a week. We were told by Waldemar Oliveira, director of DICOL [expansion unknown], that the fuel in question was purchased from British Petroleum's Senegalese subsidiary because it sells fuel at the lowest price anywhere in Africa. It is emphasized that the Senegalese firm's marketing manager is in our country to observe the unloading at DICOL's invitation. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 10 Nov 79 p 2] 11798

DELEGATION TO ROMANIA--A PAIGC delegation headed by comrade Antonio da Silva (Chico Ba), member of the party's CEL [Executive Struggle Committee] and director general of the Farmedi plant, is participating in the 12th Romanian Communist Party congress which opened in Bucharest. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Nov 79 pp 1, 8]

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH EEC--Comrade Joseph Turpin, member of the party's CSL [Supreme Struggle Committee] and state secretary for fisheries is in Brussels today to discuss the possibility of signing a protocol on fishing with officials of the EEC. The bases of this agreement had been negotiated previously by comrade Vasco Cabral, member of the party's CEL [Executive Struggle Committee] and state commissioner for economic coordination and planning. At the time, it had been agreed that the document would be signed during September of this year; accordingly, our country had already prepared this protocol, one of whose objectives is to protect our maritime resources through regulation of the activities of the EEC's fishing fleets. According to this agreement, the EEC's "10" will invest in refrigeration facilities and boats. Another question which will be reviewed pertains to cadre training by EEC fishing fleets while in our territorial waters. During a stopover in Lisbon, comrade Turpin will also hold unofficial talks with Portuguese officials on cooperation in the fishing sector. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Nov 79 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4401

MINISTER DENIES NATION FACES FAMINE THREAT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Nov 79 pp 1, 36

[Article by Mohamed Warsama]

[Text]

KENYA faces no famine threat and no shortage of maize and reports in a local newspaper that Kenya must import maize to avert famine are "unnecessarily alarmist".

These comments were made yesterday by the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah, in an interview with the NATION.

On rice and wheat flour, Mr. Nyagah conceded that the demand for these commodities had outstripped supplies.

He said by the end of this year, 50,000 tons of fertilisers would arrive, which is slightly more than half the total consumption figures for fertilisers which now stand at 170,000 tons.

Mr. Nyagah, reacting to the newspaper report, asked: "Why are they talking about food shortage? These reports are unnecessarily alarmist and likely to cause unwanted panic."

The Minister said about thirty years ago, Kenya had a large surplus of maize which it was not able to dispose of. As a result, producer prices went down and maize was allowed to be sold on the free market.

As a result, said the Minister, the market situation improved, "and we were able to dispose of the maize surplus. At the same time, steps were taken to improve our storage capacity including provision of cypress bins."

However, the Minister added, prices on the world market went down last year and have continued to be in that position this year. "As a result, we came down to 6/- per bag," Mr. Nyagah stated.

He added: "With our improved storage facilities, the Government has since decided to raise the producer price as an incentive to the farmer to produce more. The Government can cope with a larger intake of maize", he said.

Mr. Nyagah said: "People are trying to read too much into the disappearance of

the Guaranteed Minimum Return (GMR) which has been replaced by another form of credit facility. The new credit scheme should not be seen as a lack of Government understanding of the credit requirements of the farmers."

Mr. Nyagah said the fertiliser situation was being taken care of. "Before the end of the year, we will have the fertilisers the farmers want," he said.

He said donor countries had promised assistance in this regard. "Where they get the fertilisers from is none of our business. What we want is the right fertilisers so that they can be put in the right hands," he added.

Viewed against this background, Mr. Nyagah went on, Kenya was not facing famine threat.

"I would like to stress that there is no fear of famine. We have our staple foods in stock. Peas, cowpeas, vegetables and other food items are in big supply. Countries which have been hit by famine are those that imported even vegetables.

"We are an exporting nation," Mr. Nyagah said.

On speculations that the beginning of the 80's might signal the start of another drought in Kenya, Mr. Nyagah said: "We do trust the Meteorological Department, but we hope they are wrong if they are talking about drought."

On rice shortage, Mr. Nyagah said rice production had not kept pace with the consumption.

"Our rice paddies are not producing enough for

everybody," the Minister said, adding: "What we have got to do is to ration the rice — use it as economically as we can because there are more mouths to eat rice than there is rice. It should be borne in mind that we are not a rice-importing nation," he added.

Mr. Nyagah said one of the reasons for the shortage was that production lagged behind the demand because rice acreage had not been expanded over the years to keep pace with the growth of consumption.

He discounted the possibility of having to import rice from abroad "because allocation of foreign exchange must go to priority areas."

"People are not starving now — why allocate money to import rice from outside?" he asked.

Mr. Nyagah said plans were in hand to expand the area under rice cultivation. "These plans include the introduction of dryland rice cultivation so that production is not limited to cultivation under irrigated conditions.

On wheat flour, Mr. Nyagah said he could not foresee when Kenya would become self-sufficient in wheat production. Adverse weather conditions and poor communications had their impact on wheat output, plus the fact that former wheat-producing areas had been converted into settlements for the wananchi, the Minister said.

CABINET RESHUFFLE TO PERMIT EVEN GREATER PROGRESS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Nov 79 p 16

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE cat was finally out of the bag yesterday and President Moi made what obviously is the first, and most important, of his reshuffles. His new Cabinet is a blend of experience and potential; it is, in short, a powerful vehicle for progress. And progress, in this difficult world, is what Kenya needs more than anything else. We must not stand still for a single moment and it is good to see that the President has lost no time in convening a meeting of the new Parliament for next Tuesday to swear in Members and elect the Speaker.

After that it must be down to work, with all concerned getting to grips with the wide range of matters requiring their attention. Mr. Moi outlined, in his speech yesterday, some of the areas which require top priority. In fact, his action in creating new Ministries for livestock development, industry, and energy, and in splitting the vital Education Ministry into two sections, dealing respectively with basic and higher education are all part of the gearing of the machinery of government to meeting the needs of the times.

As the President so rightly pointed out, the coming year will be a difficult one, for no fault of ours. But we must nevertheless be prepared to tackle each and every one of the many problems that will face our people. In addition to what we have already been doing, we must pay particular attention to energy needs, to the conservation of oil consumption, and to the identification and utilisation of new and alternative energy sources. We must make more intensive efforts to step up livestock

production. We must take a new look at our education system and fit it to our particular needs. We must worry about our environment. We must ensure that our tourist attractions continue to draw foreign visitors and help fill our hard currency coffers. We must overhaul the entire local government system and make our urban and rural centres better and healthier places to live in.

That is why we welcome the President's decision to split the agriculture portfolio so that greater attention can be paid to purely agricultural operations and the livestock industry can be paid attention separately. Similarly, commerce and industry, while both being vital, can be better and more effectively handled under separate ministries. The same goes for education, local government and urban development, and tourism and wildlife. Two ministries, we will no doubt find, are better than one in handling such wide-ranging subjects.

Nor has the President lessened any of the burdens attached to his own office; if anything, recognising the importance of these aspects of our national life, President Moi has taken under his wing the important defence portfolio and, equally important to our long-term progress, the Kerio Valley Development Authority, the Lake Basin Development Authority, the Tana River Development Authority and the Kenya Council for Science and Technology.

In reshaping his team, the President has, as he said, been motivated to a great extent by the paramount need to ensure efficiency. "It is now necessary that the management capability of the entire government machinery be raised and maintained at a high level . . . running a government department is not just a question of writing letters or waiting for people to fill forms. That responsibility includes examination of priorities, generating new ideas and making policy decisions without delay . . . we can no longer afford to carry any idle or inefficient passengers", Mr. Moi's words, and he has hit the nail on the head.

In essence, then, Kenya is poised for even greater advancement. "The objective is to achieve maximum efficiency by the employment of the best talents available regardless of tribal considerations and sheer parochialism." Kenya is one people, one nation. It is no one's personal preserve. It will no longer tolerate corruption, inefficiency or sloth, all the characteristics of the deadwood who have hampered progress these past many years. A streamlined public service with a super-active President at the helm cannot but ensure steady headway towards our goals, no matter what problems or obstacles lie ahead.

We wish the President and his team every success in their endeavours.

KENYA

PETROLEUM PRICE TO INCREASE IN DECEMBER

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Nov 79 pp 1, 36

[Text]

THE price of petrol will rise again next month, the Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, said in Nairobi yesterday.

Mr. Kibaki said sadly: "The price of petroleum will definitely rise in December, except we do not know by how much."

He said next year will be a very difficult one because of the rising costs of petrol and other imports.

"We can only pray the rises will only be marginal."

The price of petrol went up by between 11 and 15 per cent towards the end of September. The cost of a litre went up by 49 cts for premium and 39 cts for regular petrol.

Petrol is now selling at 4/17 Premium and 3/36 Regular per litre. The price of diesel stands at 2/60 per litre after rising by

22 cts. two months ago.

Although the Government gave no reason for the increase, it was understood oil firms had demanded the rises following massive increases by oil-producing countries.

Mr. Kibaki said European countries were now facing a 20 per cent inflation rate, adding: "This rate seems to be going up and will affect the prices of imported goods."

President Moi said in Nakuru on Wednesday that 1980 would be a very difficult year because of external economic factors and called on Kenyans to tighten their belts to sustain the tempo of development already realised.

Reiterating this, Mr. Kibaki said oil prices would adversely affect the country's economy. He explained inflation rate for Kenya now stood at 9½ per cent.

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN CURRENCY REGULATIONS' RELAXATION ANNOUNCED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Vice-President and Finance Minister Mr. Mwai Kibaki has announced that the Government has relaxed foreign currency regulations imposed last year because of a slight improvement in the utilisation of foreign reserves.

Addressing a Press conference in his office, Mr. Kibaki announced the Government had relaxed the advance imports deposit scheme which was imposed in December last year.

Accompanied by the Governor of the Central Bank, Mr. Duncan Ndegwa, and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Nicholas Ngangi, the Vice-President pointed out that:

- The requirement of 90 to 180 days overseas credit is withdrawn forthwith except for motor vehicles and textiles.
- The deposit requirement for oil and petroleum products hitherto at 10 per cent is withdrawn immediately.
- The 25 per cent import deposit requirement for completely knocked down (CKD) kits is now

reduced to 10 per cent.

- The deposits will henceforth be held with the Central Bank for three months.
- The reduction of import deposit requirements for all imports except motor cars and textiles from 100 per cent to 50 per cent.

Mr. Kibaki further stated that motor cars and textiles will continue to be dealt with under the earlier guidelines for 100 per cent, six months refundable deposit terms. They will also be subject to 180 days overseas credit, he said.

He stressed that overseas remittance of profits and dividends will continue to be at 10 per cent of capital and unimpeded reserves.

Travel, Mr. Kibaki pointed out, will also continue to be treated under existing guidelines — with air tickets on a fee of 10 per cent and travel by sea subject to a charge of five per cent. These changes, he said, will release nearly Sh. 300 million of the present deposits of Sh. 600 million held at the Central Bank of Kenya.

CSO: 4420

BAKERS FINDING IT MORE DIFFICULT TO MAINTAIN BREAD SUPPLIES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Nov 79 p 5

[Text] Kenya could face a Christmas bread shortage due to falling supplies of wheat flour.

And many bakers are now buying flour on the costly black market in an effort to keep their businesses going and their employees in work.

A top official of the Kenya Bakers Association said bakers throughout the country were finding it tougher than ever before to maintain bread supplies.

He said a bag of wheat flour, which is officially priced at 216/-, was now selling for 350/- on the black market. And as it becomes impossible for bakers to obtain flour from official sources they are reluctantly dealing on the black market.

The official praised bakers for keeping their bakeries going when conditions threatened to close them down.

The toughest test is still to come. "We expect it will be almost impossible to obtain wheat flour during December because demand will soar for Christmas baking," he said.

He called on the Government to intervene and direct how flour distribution should be carried out from the millers.

If it was easy for black marketeers to obtain flour then it should be possible to obtain it through the proper channels, he said.

There are about 200 bakers in the country, employing more than 15,000 people and it would be a tragedy if these people lost their jobs because of a handful of black market dealers, the official added.

Many bakers are now making more expensive bread and cakes to offset the extra costs incurred by inflated black market flour prices.

Milling industry officials could not be reached yesterday to comment on allegations by bakers that they had wheat flour but were not making it available to bakers.

ODINGA'S ACCEPTANCE OF NEW JOB WELCOMED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

CONTROVERSY has always surrounded the name of Mr. Oginga Odinga, a former Vice-President of Kenya. When he first took part in constitutional talks in London aimed at freeing this nation, the international Press covering the talks in the early '60s chose to brand him a "Communist". Even when the first pre-independence African Cabinet was being formed, under the auspices of the British Government, his name had to be excluded from the list. As the first Vice-President of Kanu, the party was suspected of having Communist connections because of Mr. Odinga's suspected close friendship with people in Peking.

When he resigned from Mzee Kenyatta's Government and formed the now defunct Kenya People's Union many Kenyans avoided his company because they did not want to be suspected of being under his political influence. And when, eventually, he was detained many believed that that was the end of his political career.

Since his release from detention in 1971, however, Mr. Odinga has made every effort to make a political comeback into Kanu though without success. His most recent attempt was when he sought to get clearance to stand for election as a party candidate. Even this move was not successful. Because Mr. Odinga has not found it easy to be welcomed back into the bosom of the party, there is a school of thought in Kenya which has always suspected his sincerity. On the other hand, there are those who question the Establishment's

wisdom in continuing to bar him. In the process, gossips, rumour-mongers and mischief-makers have had a field day. They have been spreading all manner of stories about the *real* reasons why the party and the Government have not accepted Mr. Odinga back into the fold or declined to give him a chance to test his popularity among the people.

All the rumours and theories about the Kanu-Odinga relationship came to a halt on Wednesday when President Moi appointed, to very many people's surprise, Mr. Odinga to be the new chairman of the Cotton Board. Only one day after making the appointment the President told the nation why he picked Mr. Odinga — he said he wanted to prove that the malicious rumours against Mr. Odinga were not true. Noting that he had no malice against anyone, Mr. Moi said every person will be given a chance to utilise his or her talents in building this nation constructively.

Even when Mr. Moi appointed Mr. Odinga to head the Cotton Board rumours abounded that Mr. Odinga was not likely to accept the post. Then Mr. Odinga himself stepped in and spoke for himself, joining a group of Luo leaders who called on President Moi at State House, Nakuru. Not only did Mr. Odinga graciously accept the new post from the President but he also, promised to perform his duties diligently — a clear indication that, contrary to malicious rumour, he is willing to work under the leadership of President Moi.

There are several reasons for welcoming Mr. Oginga's acceptance of the new job. First, it ends the myth that Kanu or the Government, has not forgiven the ex-KPU leaders and is not willing to appoint any of them, and particularly Mr. Odinga to any high office within the Establishment. Second it gives the people of Nyanza Province, and particularly the Luo community, an opportunity to end their internal differences and squabbles, which have always tended to portray to the rest of Kenya that they are not as united as people in the rest of the country. Third, it proves clearly that President Moi wants, and should get, every Kenyan's co-operation in the task of building the nation.

AUTHORITIES MUST END LANDLORDS' VIOLATIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

PEOPLE anywhere must have two essentials of life — food and a roof over their heads. The world over, millions exist, barely so, on one meal, if it can be called that, per day. Millions more find it extremely difficult to find somewhere to live. In many cases, roofs are mere bits of plank, cardboard, plastic sheeting or CI sheets — and some destitutes have to make do with the night sky as their roof. The plight of people like this has been with us for ages, and most of them will not see better days ever.

Makeshift dwellings, hutments and slums are a part of life. They are everywhere. But even slum dwellings and accommodation of the poorest type; where sanitary conditions are appalling or non-existent; where tenants are glad to be able to find some sort of shelter for themselves, their wives and children, are difficult to come by. The result is exploitation of a kind that must be seen to be believed.

A case in point was highlighted this week when Nairobi City Council served notice on a landlady requiring her to demolish within 14 days unauthorised extensions to a building she owns. But then a human problem arose. The dwelling was once upon a time built to accommodate one family. It now is "home" to no fewer than 22 families living in single rooms! While they appreciate that the civic order requires the owner of the property to demolish the extensions within 14 days, the tenants say they want adequate time to find alternative accommodation; some of them say it is the landlady's responsibility to find them alternative accommodation.

Whatever the legality of the situation, this case draws pointed attention to a problem which needs to be looked at, and closely at that, as urgently as

possible. The property in this case provides an interesting pointer to what landlords are doing — and getting away with it — in many parts of the capital. How could 22 families possibly fit into a dwelling built for one? Rooms have been subdivided. A corridor has been converted into a room. The carport has been turned into rooms 6 ft. by 7 ft., each housing a family. A wall dividing a toilet and a bathroom was knocked down to create another room. As a result of man's ingenuity, 22 families comprising some 70 persons are herded into one dwelling house on one plot of land in a high-density area!

Multiply this a thousandfold and you get some idea of the enormity of the problem. The Government, faced with all manners of problems, is doing its best to tackle them. Some matters, however, are for the local authorities to take up and resolve. Parts of Nairobi are one vast slum, and we are not referring to Mathare Valley. Inattention, neglect and a near-total failure to apply the by-laws have, over a period of years, converted middle-class residential areas into what can only be termed a disgrace to the capital city.

And the situation will get worse if steps are not taken now to arrest it, if exploitative landlords — many of whom are not averse to the use of force to bend their tenants to their will, and who do not hesitate in the course of their money-grabbing activities to cut electricity and water supplies and even remove the doors of their tenants' premises — are not brought to book.

Kenya is on the move, and we do not want to have a nation of slum-dwellers living in unhealthy conditions exposed to the constant threat of ill-health and disease. Where there is inaction by the authorities things go by default. In this case, landlords who are no better than exploiters breaking every rule in the book are getting away with it because no one bothers about ending their malpractices.

Nairobi has its good face and its bad. The bad can deteriorate even further, but it should not be allowed to happen. It is no use building vast new estates when those responsible for spreading our slums are having a field day and raking in vast sums of money with which to do even worse.

MALAWI

OIL SUPPLIES SERIOUSLY THREATENED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] Oil supplies to Malawi will be seriously affected following the destruction by Rhodesian commandos of two bridges near Rufunsa along the Great East Road on Sunday, a spokesman for the Malawi high commission said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said his government had been informed about the damage to the bridges on the Great East Road--Zambia's only link with Malawi through which that country gets its oil supplies.

The oil is transported to Malawi by tankers. The spokesman said the high commission was awaiting details from the Zambian Government about the extent of the damage to the bridges and how long it would take to repair them.

The sabotage to the bridges at Nchocho and Chimyango has brought traffic between Lusaka and the Eastern Province to a standstill.

Vehicles destined for Chipata cannot pass and those from the Eastern Province are stranded on the other side.

The high commission spokesman declined to say how much oil was transported along the road each week until further "details have been sorted out."

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT BANDA OPENS GRAIN, SUGAR PLANTS

Grain and Milling Factory

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 30 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] Mzuzu--

HIS Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, has commended his people in the Northern Region for working hard in the fields and stepping up their production of crops like maize, thereby necessitating his ordering that there be established a modern K565,000 Grain and Milling Factory here.

The Life President said this on Friday afternoon in an address to thousands and thousands of his people who packed the Mzuzu Stadium, where the Ngwazi was also entertained to a variety of traditional dances. Earlier in the morning, the Malawi leader officially opened the Grain and Milling complex — whose costs are K300,000 for the building and K265,000 for the machinery installed — by unveiling a plaque and commissioning the mill, some of whose operation stages he witnessed.

The Ngwazi said he was very happy to officially open the flour milling factory in the North, a Region which was dubbed 'dead' in the colonial days and where people knew and cared little about modern ways of agriculture and producing crops like maize. People in the North only contented themselves in growing a limited amount of finger millet, which they also depleted by the practice of

that by working hard in the fields in response to his appeals, people in the North have evidently caught up with those in the South and Centre; where Grain and Milling factories had been established earlier in Blantyre and Lilongwe, the Ngwazi said.

He recalled that the herd whetting bread had first shown in the North some five years ago when he ordered that a rice mill be established at Chirumba, after his people had started producing plenty of rice with the aid of Chinese agricultural experts.

Pointing out that people in the North are advanced like their colleagues elsewhere in the country and no longer live in a 'dead' Region, the Malawi leader declared that women — his Mbambas — were now basically independent of men financially and food-wise, because they are deeply involved in agriculture and are personally producing enough crops for food and sale. This, he said, makes him very proud and happy because it proves his maintained contention that there is wealth in the soil here at home and that people were only wasting their time and were putting their families in difficulties by going abroad for livelihood in the colonial days.

At this point, the Ngwazi assured his people that all their agricultural produce which they want to sell will find a ready market through the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) and the Pres Farming — organizations which have his standing or-

ders on this matter. He also informed his people that tobacco prices on the world market had gone down lately, thereby affecting ADMARC financial performance, but he said business has its ups and downs which have to be accepted as such.

On arrival at the Grain and Milling Factory in the morning, the Life President was met by the Executive Chairman of Grain Milling, Mr. J. D. Maweni, and Regional Minister for the North, Mr. Robert Chirwa, after which he was introduced to dignitaries before he proceeded to unveil the plaque and press a button to commission the mill. The machine whines failed to draw the attention and cheering from the gathered happy Mbambas and people at the factory, some of whom accompanied the Ngwazi during his brief inspection at the factory.

At the Mzuzu Stadium, the Malawi leader was met on arrival by the Northern Region Minister. Just before the Ngwazi spoke, he was accorded a Ngwazi honour, in a moving ceremony.

beer brewing in the face of virtual starvation, he pointed out.

The Life President said this is why he stamped out starvation when he came back home by introducing agricultural schemes throughout the country, resulting in the stepped up production of all types of crops, including maize, rice, tobacco and groundnuts. What pleases him now is

Dwanga Sugar Refinery

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 15 Oct 79 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] Nkhotakota
Sunday

HIS Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda yesterday officially opened the Dwangwa sugar factory here with a call to his people along the lakeshore to grow more sugar cane which will be used in the projected petroleum industry in the country.

Speaking after inaugurating the factory for the Dwangwa Sugar Corporation, the Life President called on his people particularly those of Karonga, Rumphi, Nkhotakota, Salima and even Kasungu to grow more cassava which has also a great potential in producing petroleum fuels.

He gave an example of Limphasa dambo which is lying idle as ideal for the growing of sugar cane. There is also enough land in Mangochi and Machinga districts for sugar cane growing.

In his introductory speech Mr. D.Z. Tembo said almost K70 million will have been spent on Dwangwa sugar project by the time it is completed. He said that in 1978 Malawi exported 56,000 tons of sugar. By the 1981 season Dwangwa's contribution will more than double Malawi's sugar export at 119,000 tons per annum, he said. This will make sugar the prime contributor of foreign exchange earnings and will securely establish sugar as a crop of major importance in the country's economy.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT BANDA: KAMUZU ACADEMY FOR BRILLIANT CHILDREN

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 12 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

Kasungu
Thursday

HIS Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H Kamuzu Banda has said that only excellent students will secure a place at the Kamuzu Academy.

The Life President said this today after visiting the Academy which is currently under construction here. He also emphasised that only the best teachers who are well conversed with Latin and Greek will be allowed to teach at the Academy.

Explaining his aim behind the establishment of the Academy, the Ngwazi said he did not want his boys and girls here to suffer to seek for education in other countries like he did in his boyhood days when he had to start his education under a kachere tree.

He said he wanted parents who had brilliant children to send them to the Kamuzu Academy before going to the University.

The Life President reminded his people that he had denounced the kind of education he had found here during a speech at Soche College a few years ago, because students who were supposed to have completed sec-

dary education could not even write a sentence or paragraph.

He reiterated that a secondary school which does not teach Latin is not worth the name, adding that any university graduate who does not know Latin is not a graduate at all. A first class graduate must be able to use Latin words.

The Life President explained that the students who will be successful at the Kamuzu Academy will go straight to Chancellor College or other top universities in Britain and America at such places as Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh or Chicago.

The Life President again warned that there will be no favouritism or nepotism on allocating places at the Academy but admittance to the Academy will be strictly on merit. Only those who qualify will be offered places.

On arrival at the Academy the Life President was met by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Academy, Mr. Aaron Gadama who is also the Regional Minister for the Centre.

The Ngwazi drove to the Academy where he inspected the auditorium, administration offices, classrooms, storerooms and additional offices after which he addressed his people before flying back to his Nguru Ya-Nhambwe residence.

CSO: 4420

MALI

BRIEFS

STUDENT STRIKE--Bamako, 25--In protest against the poor quality of some of the country's school cafeterias, secondary school students in Mali have been on strike for a week. The minister of national education, Tierno Diarra, noted that he had held a number of meetings with representatives of the National Student Union to discuss existing problems. The minister expressed his belief that these meetings will be fruitful. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Nov 79 p 8]

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

GDR TRADE DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 79 pp 1,4

[Excerpts] "We are pleased to have the opportunity, at this time, to learn about the achievements of the Mozambican workers, under the correct leadership of the FRELIMO Party. This visit, or these contacts, will make it possible to open a new page in our relations, which should benefit Mozambican and German workers alike," declared Werner Mayer, director of social policy of the Confederation of Free Unions of the GDR, during a meeting held 2 days ago between his delegation and a delegation of the National Commission for Implantation of Production Councils.

In the course of this meeting, the GDR union delegation, which has been in the country for several days, presented proposals on some issues which will constitute the material for analysis during the discussions to be held with the production councils, looking toward the signing of cooperation accords between the GDR Confederation of Free Unions and the production councils.

During its visit, the delegation will discuss with the production councils the cooperation program for 1980-1981. Among the items for discussion will be the training of cadres, as well as an exchange of experiences and indepth study of some specific issues related to the socialist emulation, training and education of the worker.

During the meeting, Werner Mayer discussed various ideas about the process of national reconstruction in Mozambique, as well as the Mozambican people's struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

Important and Appreciable Lessons

In turn, Eugenio Simao, chief of the delegation for the production councils, said that the experience of the German workers represented great lessons for us, and that "we know we have been side-by-side with the comrades, because we understand the various phases through which the workers of the GDR have passed up to now."

The day before yesterday, Werner Mayer also visited the national headquarters of the production councils. During his stay in our country he is scheduled to visit several production units in the capital and in other provinces.

MOZAMBIQUE

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION STEADILY INCREASING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Oct 79 p 3

[Excerpt] Thanks to the political mobilization of the workers, conducted by the FRELIMO Party, and with the aid of Scandinavian cooperation through the MONAP Program, the nation's citrus crop will come to a million cases next year, or approximately the level of production prior to independence. Actually, this year's production by far exceeds that of the 1978 campaign, which in turn marketed 11,500 tons of oranges, grapefruit and lemons, almost double the export goal of 6,000 tons established by the Third FRELIMO Congress.

The 1979 citrus harvest in Manica and Maputo provinces--the country's major state production centers--was very satisfying, significantly surpassing the previous year's export volumes. This development reflects the growth of organization in this sector, which since independence, with the cooperation of the Scandinavian countries through the MONAP Program, has been establishing its own state production and marketing system, free of the capitalist sphere of dependence which traditionally controlled the marketing of these products.

The coordination of this sector is centralized in a temporary agency functioning in the Office of Support to Production in Maputo Province, covering the production of lemons, grapefruit and lemons in both Maputo and Manica provinces. Their exports are shipped, respectively, through the ports of the capital and of Beira.

Exports

In the process of creating the nucleus of a state company for citrus production, our country has turned primarily to the socialist countries, where studies have shown there are guaranteed markets to absorb our entire production under more advantageous conditions than those offered in capitalist circles.

Following this guideline, this year 5,000 tons of citrus fruits were exported to the GDR, following the sale of 1,600 tons to this friendly country in 1978. Exports of these products have also been promoted in Portugal and Madeira.

Data gathered in foreign markets indicate that the quality of our citrus fruits is consistent with the highest international standards. At present,

however, there is some difficulty in coordinating the transport and cold storage of the fruit with the arrival of ships at the ports of Beira and Maputo; this year 55,000 cases were lost at the port of Beira, owing to the delayed arrival of the ships.

6362

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW METHODS OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING UNDER STUDY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Oct 79 p 3

[Text] A new strategy for professional training, aimed at the mass training of skilled workers, will be implemented shortly in our country, officials of the Office of Professional Guidance and Training of the Labor Ministry, said during an interview with our reporters. The officials also spoke of the activities undertaken in the field of professional training since national independence.

In the colonial era, there was virtually no professional training in Mozambique. It began to exist, symbolically, in 1973, when it was imposed by the ILO. At that time a Center for Professional Training was established in Machava, and up to the time of national independence 29 Mozambicans were trained as electricians and carpenters at that center. The planning of those courses in no way corresponded to the real needs of our country.

With the declaration of national independence, the first concern of the Labor Ministry was to expand professional training, thus carrying out the directives of the party and government, which recognized the need to train an increasing number of cadres to meet the country's needs. It was in this context that, in 1976, the Labor Ministry opened more professional training centers in the provinces where the need was greatest, namely in Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula. A training center for metalworkers was also opened in the capital, and there are plans to open another one shortly in Nacala.

In the existing centers, courses have already been conducted in mechanical drawing, welding, automobile mechanics and machine-die work, as well as courses in the tertiary sector, namely, for accountants and clerk-typists.

Individuals are recruited from various companies to attend these courses, and the number of workers chosen in each place of work varies with its importance to the national economy.

Another significant step in the area of professional training was the promotion of mobile centers for courses in basic accounting, in Inhanbane, Xai-Xai, Lichinga and Gurue, in which equipment and instructors were sent to several locations.

"Analyzing the general process of professional training that we have been developing up to now, we reached the conclusion that it could not meet the needs of the country. It was at this point that we received higher-level directives to investigate better methods to train workers en masse. We have been working on this study during 1979," said Amandio Chongo, director of the National Office of Professional Guidance and Training, Labor Ministry.

The execution of this project presupposes the creation of conditions in the major companies for the training of manpower in the companies themselves, although the training would be supervised by the Ministry of Labor.

With this in mind, the Labor Ministry is engaged in designing a standard methodology for the various courses it plans to organize in the enterprises.

"In order to achieve our intended goals with this new strategy for professional training, the Labor Ministry will have to work in close collaboration with the enterprises, and will require the assistance of the various ministries. We still do not have enough instructors; hence for a while the enterprises will have to furnish skilled workers who would qualify as instructors," the Labor Ministry official added.

According to the new strategy for professional training, the National Office has designed two types of programs, one which serves to train workers who qualify at the fourth-grade level, and another for workers who have completed the sixth grade.

Because the professional training centers scattered throughout the country are not adequate to meet the needs of the various enterprises, some ministries have already taken steps to promote professional training courses in some companies. However, according to Joao Ferreira, another official of the Labor Ministry's office of Professional Training, the results have not been good, because there was no common methodology for identical courses conducted in the different enterprises.

6362
CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

USSR WOMEN'S DONATION--Yesterday the Soviet Women's Committee presented the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women] with 13 cases containing 2,400 toys for Mozambican children. According to Valentina Evsinkova, a member of the Soviet organization, the initiative is within the framework of the International Year of the Child. Within the same context, there are plans to deliver 850 meters of cotton cloth within a short time. Salome Moiane, secretary general of the OMM, accepted the gift on behalf of the children and women of our country. She praised this gesture by the Soviet Women's Committee, noting that the friendship between the organizations dates from the time of the armed struggle for national liberation. In this regard, she added that this gift is another step in strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the people, parties and governments of the two countries. The ceremony, which took place in the cultural office of the USSR Embassy, was attended by dozens of women of both countries. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Oct 79 pp 3,6] 6362

IMPROVEMENTS IN RICE QUALITY--This year the Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex will cultivate strains of rice with a short growing cycle, within the National Program for Seed Propagation of the Ministry of Agriculture. After several months of research and testing by agronomists, which culminated last year in the testing of 27 strains of rice from various parts of the world, some high-yield strains were selected, which will gradually replace the mixed and degenerated varieties currently grown in Mozambique. These different types of rice to be introduced in our agricultural production have countless advantages. Under optimum conditions, they can produce 6,000 kilograms of rice per hectare; moreover, they permit staggered harvests, and land can be planted to second crops. These short-cycle strains can be grown twice a year. Their growing period varies between 110 and 150 days, whereas the longer-growing strains take 210 to 240 days. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Oct 79 p 1] 6362

ITALIAN MEDICAL ASSISTANCE--Following the arrival of another group of doctors some days ago, Health Ministry officials met yesterday afternoon with Italian doctors who are cooperating with the ministry as volunteers, some of whom are located in our provinces. During the meeting, which was also attended by Claudio Moreno, Italy's ambassador to our country, an accounting was taken of

of the work this group of cooperants has been conducting in the provinces to which they have been assigned, and a new strategy for improving their activities was also outlined. It is noted that in this meeting the work which these doctors have been performing was found to have been valuable. According to the agreements signed with our country, the volunteer Italian doctors are placed in rural areas. Meanwhile, as our reporters learned from the Ministry of Health, a gift of five trucks should be arriving within a few days, as part of the Italian cooperation in support of programs within that ministry. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Oct 79 p 1] 6362

CASHEW MARKETING CAMPAIGN--Beira--"To ensure efficient direction and the active participation of the people in the major cashew producing areas, district and local committees will be established in Sofala by next Tuesday, 30 October," it was recently announced by the director of the cashew marketing sector of the Provincial Office of Domestic Trade in Sofala. The same official reported that brigades will be established for the campaign, whose task will be to mobilize the public to become more fully involved in the cashew campaign. Meanwhile, to stimulate public participation, a socialist emulation campaign will be promoted, to select the best cashew gatherers and buyers, the official explained. Prizes will include various articles for personal and domestic use, as well as an opportunity to visit and exchange experiences with other sectors of activity. In support of the cashew collection campaign, permanent stations will be set up in districts where the campaign will take place, and semipermanent stations are also planned for the same purpose. Moreover, repairs will be made to several roads and highways to provide easier access to locations where the cashews are collected and sold. This broad operation, which is already in the preparatory phase, will involve the public, the People's Store enterprise, the marketing sector of the Provincial Office of Domestic Trade and the private marketing sector. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 79 p 6] 6362

RENEWED ATTACK ON RELIGION--The Voice of Free Africa spokesman said President Machel's speech was in reaction to the Catholic church's criticism of his policies on reeducation and executions. In a letter to President Machel last year, the church leaders condemned the execution of two blacks for allegedly murdering a priest at Milange. The blacks were publicly executed in the Quelimane football stadium, several months before the death sentence was introduced in Mozambique. The church leaders later appealed to the Pope, who called on catholics all over the world to pray for Mozambique. The Maputo administration's official magazine, Tempo, says the Government has banned all church organisations similar to youth movements and women's leagues, as a threat to its policy on unity. Tempo says all religious sites and property have been taken over by the Government because they were "built by the facilities of our people." [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 79 p 7]

CULTURAL DELEGATION ABROAD--Within the framework of cultural interchange with other peoples, as defined by the Third FRELIMO Congress, a 30-member Mozambican cultural delegation will leave shortly for several countries, to disseminate our cultural values through the media of dance, singing, music and poetry. The group, which has been preparing since last August, will present its repertoire in Angola, Cuba, Guyana and Jamaica. The group resulted from a meeting of members of several sectors of national life; namely, factories and businesses, schools and the people's armed forces. Coordinating the arrangements were members of the National Cultural Institute, which brought the group together. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Oct 79 p 3] 6362

RESISTANCE'S ANNOUNCED OFFENSIVE--The Mozambique National Resistance Movement has revealed that it has started a new offensive against FRELIMO. In a telephone conversation with SABC, the head of the organization's department of information and foreign affairs said the new offensive will be in a different area than the one where the organization's guerrilla fighters have been operating. He did not state the precise location, but said all the details will be released to the press next week. The spokesman did not want his name to be mentioned. He said that 70 percent of the movement's fighters are former FRELIMO soldiers. The movement gets its funds from private sources, from former residents of Mozambique, and from Roman Catholic and Muslim groups. The movement receives no official support from any government. He denied the allegation that the movement is a front for Zimbabwe-Rhodesia military activities inside Mozambique. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 Nov 79 p 15]

CSO: 4408

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

EXPORT PROJECT NEEDED--The NEW NIGERIAN continues discussion on the oil industry. It says that the present policy on natural gas is one which calls for reevaluation to encourage maximum use and prevent wastage. The paper reports that nearly 2 billion cubic feet of natural gas is wasted because some profitable use has not been found for it. The NEW NIGERIAN recalls that some time ago the federal government entered into an agreement with some oil companies to liquify the natural gas and transport same over long distance in special refrigerated tankers. It therefore urges President Shehu Shagari to give the project a priority rating that will insure its immediate development. The paper also appeals to the government to give serious study to the visibility of exporting the natural gas to European consumers through a trans-Saharan pipeline system. [Editorial Review] [Excerpt] [AB220952 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Nov 79 AB]

MARITIME RIGHTS--The Nigerian National Shipping Line has been granted maritime rights for the carriage of 40 percent of all cargoes coming in or leaving the country. This is in accordance with a new international agreement reached by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD, which is designed to enable developing nations to participate in the carriage of cargoes generated by their economies. Mr E. A. (Adeniyi), assistant general manager (operations) of the Nigerian National Shipping Line, disclosed that the agreement had been ratified by Nigeria and several other countries. [AB082015 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 8 Nov 79 AB]

CSO: 4420

MUGABE ON TRANSITION PERIOD

London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Nov 79 pp 2125-2126

[Interview with Robert Mugabe by Dillibe Onyeama, date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Mugabe, the constitutional conference has been the most successful peace negotiations yet staged on the crisis in Zimbabwe; but all the signs indicate that a breakdown of the talks is inevitable. What is the situation at this crucial stage?

[Answer] The talks are at the stage where transitional arrangements have been discussed and positions have been drawn; and we are now assessing whether there is a possibility of some measure of agreement. The British transitional arrangements insist on their assumption of total power during the two-month period which they propose for the transition; and the proposals invest the Governor with power to assume the control of the governmental institutions, the public service, the defence forces, the police force and the judiciary. They exclude the liberation forces, and we are also excluded from the administration of the country. On the military front we are excluded from participation, and this is what worries us. The British government should view the two parties, if they want it to be fair, as starting from the same point. The Rhodesian regime is illegal. True, we are not a legal entity either, but we are the progressive entity that has been fighting the regime to sustain legality, to sustain freedom, and, promote independence. Hence our views is that if they were to be fair, they should have based themselves on the equality of forces and participation. We would, of course, not have insisted that they should throw away or overturn completely the present public service. But the top must go, because the top has been committed to the regime.

Our proposals are based on the principal of equality; we are for a governing council with equal representation for both sides, the governor being the head and commander-in-chief of the forces; we are for the equality of forces, provided that what are called "ugly elements"--the undesirable features of the present defence and police forces--are removed. Then you have a basis on which you can integrate the forces. But the British are not accepting this principle of equality. They want a dis-equilibrium in the balance, so that we start off from a position where the scales are tilted against us in favour of the Rhodesian regime. Naturally, we cannot accept that position. And this is the stage where we are.

[Question] The rest of Black Africa has been solidly behind the Patriotic Front, and Nigeria spearheaded the depth of African feeling by taking over the equity shares of Shell BP in Nigeria. If the Constitutional talks break down, as seems imminent, what action do you expect Nigeria to take?

[Answer] Nigeria should play a very important role. We have already written to President Shagari, and we got a reply to the effect that Nigeria does, of course, support us and that Nigeria desires that the present discussions will result in some agreement being reached; and I suppose some exchange of views have taken place between the Nigerian Government and the British Government. After all, Nigeria is the largest country in Africa and the strongest in Africa, and it is to her that we look for guidance and direction. This we have been having all along, and the present change from military government to civilian government, we hope, has not changed for the worse but for the better. Nigeria is also a member of the Commonwealth, apart from being a member of the OAU. We are in difficulty here because of the Commonwealth decision--I must make that quite clear. The Commonwealth communique in Lusaka has landed us in a lot of difficulties, because the British Government is now using that as if it was the Mount of Sinai where they derived a new law, and they justify their stand on the fact that they had this mandate from Lusaka. You see, the Lusaka communique did not remove the British from the orbit of the internal settlement. It criticised the internal constitution and said it had serious defects. In my opinion they should never have made reference to that constitution. They should have condemned it outright because it was the work of an illegal regime. Britain should have been urged to work on a new basis fair to all parties.

True, it was good that they urged Britain to convene a conference of all parties. But Britain took advantage of the situation and convened a conference on the basis of a general constitution, to the extent that they sought to make amendments to it--which created a disadvantage for us from the beginning and an advantage for Muzorewa. There was also the unfortunate recognition that Britain should have elections conducted under its authority, and Britain has interpreted this to mean that she alone can conduct these elections and no one else. But we interpret that to mean that there could be a body which could conduct these elections--a mixed body of interested parties which would be under British authority. It could even include the Commonwealth itself. But Britain says no, it means that they must assume full responsibility, and this obviously has created a difficult situation for us.

So what I had in mind was that Nigeria must now come out in the open and declare that the Lusaka communique is being taken unfair advantage of; that the Commonwealth countries never intended that Britain could conduct these discussions in the manner it is doing; and that in any event it was never the intention of the spirit of Lusaka that Britain should be seen to be siding with the internal regime. We need Nigeria very much at the present moment.

We were very happy with Nigeria's nationalisation of BP oil. We were happy from two angles--that this was an act redressing an international wrong committed by a multi-national in breach of UN sanctions. And so to us it was good punishment. Secondly, there was the point of view that it was after all the oil resources of Nigeria, and a multi-national has no business to be controlling Nigerian resources; in terms of our own ideological thinking, a country is entitled to control its resources and vest her control and possession in the people of Nigeria.

If these talks break down, we would like Nigeria to take a firm action. There is a possibility just now that Britain, after passing an enabling bill, will want to use it to lift sanctions. Carrington is currently poised for that kind of action, and that's why he is trying to stampede us into some agreement--because he has November 15 in mind. Now should that happen, Nigeria should reply in a very positive manner. They should take all action possible on the economic front, on the political front and on the diplomatic front--even on the military front, by assisting us. So the struggle would be intensified. We have had assistance from Nigeria on all these fronts in the past--we have had her paying for the training of our fighters in Tanzania.

[Question] Is there any hope at all, Mr Mugabe, of a mutually beneficial agreement being reached to avert the inevitable disaster that breakdown would result in?

[Answer] If Britain remains intransigent, there is no doubt that the talks will break down. We can never accept a position of inequality between the forces of the rebel regime and the forces representing the liberating forces of the people. We cannot after all that accept the relegation of our liberation forces.

[Question] In the event that matters work out to your satisfaction, and you return to Zimbabwe and triumph in the elections, what course of action would you take should South Africa carry out its threat and invade Zimbabwe? Or do you think this is just an exercise in intimidation?

[Answer] Oh, I am sure that they would carry out their threat. But South Africa should not deceive herself that we are without friends in Africa. Our first recourse obviously would be to turn to our African friends, and here is where Nigeria can play a role. Some of us have felt that Nigeria should long have warned South Africa that if she actually proceeded to do what she has threatened to do, Nigeria would not stand aside.

[Question] Do you think you will turn to Cuba for assistance?

[Answer] We would first approach our African allies before looking for outside support. But I think Africa, with a country like Nigeria, is quite capable of defending itself against South Africa.

[Question] In all honesty, Mr Mugabe, would you say the Patriotic Front have been winning this war or is it the fear of defeat that prompted you to come to this conference?

[Answer] Oh certainly, this war we have been winning, and the enemy admits from day to day that he is being vanquished. The appearance of strength which the enemy put out by attacking Zambia, attacking Mozambique, attacking Botswana, is absolutely false--completely deceptive. Because inside the country the enemy is outstretched. The country is 15,000 square miles, and over 90 percent of this is covered with operations. One-third of it is now the liberated zone. We control the administration of these liberated zones, and that is one reason why we cannot give up our position for the proposals which Carrington wants to give us. It would mean a complete reversal of the advances which we have made in the armed struggle. The reason why the British are keen about a settlement here along the lines they suggest is because they fear the collapse of the white regime; and South Africa has warned that the regime will not collapse soon, and in that event they say they will not allow us to seize power. But South Africa has obviously not been taught a lesson, and we don't fear South Africa at all. In our opinion Nigeria has the strongest army in Africa and also the resources with which to back that army and support for its operations. So I have no doubt that Nigeria could play a major role in sustaining our independence.

[Question] When you assume power, Mr Mugabe, do you propose to try such figures as Smith and Major Walls for what you regard as war crimes?

[Answer] There never has been a war fought without enemies being brought to trial. Obviously you can't bring every soldier who has fought you to trial, but those at the top who have been responsible for the massacre of so many thousands, for the brutalities that are daily being committed, the deliberate genocide--those people should not be left scot free. But having said that, I also call on the principle that they should be brought to a fair trial, and be allowed to raise their defence.

[Question] Mr Mugabe, many Nigerians--many Africans, in fact--may see your alliance with Mr Nkomo as a mere united front just to get an agreement, and fear that once settlement is achieved you will then split ranks and seek to resolve your differences militarily. Can you honestly see a future of harmony between the two of you?

[Answer] Ah well, those are matters we shall decide. I don't think those matters are difficult to determine. But just now we must make sure there is going to be an agreement or we continue fighting the war.

CSO: 4420

SMITH DENIES SECRET DEAL WITH NKOMO

Refutes Sakala Statement

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 79 pp 1,2

[Article by Ronald Golden]

[Text] THE leader of the Rhodesian Front, Mr Ian Smith, denied yesterday he was involved in any "secret deal" with the co-leader of the Patriotic Front and the leader of ZAPU, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Smith was responding, in a telephone interview, to the allegation made in a statement by the UANC's publicity and information secretary, Mr Chris Sakala.

Mr Sakala said: "The unfolding climate of goodwill between the PF and Mr Ian Smith, as reflected in recent statements by Mr Willie Musarurwa of ZAPU and Mr Smith himself, shows once again that the secret deal between the RF leader and a faction of ZAPU is alive and kicking."

He said the alleged deal would mean "disaster" for an independent Zimbabwe and that Mr Smith was a "totally negative factor" in Zimbabwe Rhodesian politics.

Mr Smith's reaction to the allegation was that it was scurrilous and unfounded.

"If they, as a responsible political party, can substantiate this claim I would be very happy to withdraw from politics.

"And, in addition, I would give a donation to the party," he added.

ACCUSATION

"In London we never saw the PF unless it was at the conference. But we lived in the same hotel as the UANC and had daily meetings with them.

"I would never have mentioned this under normal circumstances, but because of this scurrilous accusation I will say that certain members of the UANC team approached certain members of the RF people in the delegation and suggested we should make a pact with them for the election.

"If they (the UANC) are going to deal with this in this way I will come out with the truth."

Mr Sakala's statement followed a report earlier this week that Mr Smith would support whichever government came into power after the election, including the PF.

Subsequently, Mr Musarurwa welcomed what he

said was Mr Smith's change in attitude.

Mr Smith emphasised that he had never met any member of the PF at the London talks, including Mr Musarurwa.

He also said any deal between himself and ZAPU was a non-starter as he had already declared the party would not take sides during the election.

SPLIT CLAIM

The former Prime Minister also denied there was a rift among RF MPs.

Sources have said, that as many as 12 of the party's 28 MPs have thrown their weight behind one of Mr Ian Smith's righthand men, Mr David Smith, although there are no suggestions that the alleged split would ever come to the surface because of the need for national unity.

The group said to have reservations about Mr Smith's leadership has been upset by recent statements by Mr Smith himself, and two of his senior Ministers, Mr P. K. van der Byl and Mr Bill Irvine.

Mr Ian Smith said that at his first caucus meeting after his return from

London each member present was individually asked if he supported Mr Smith on his stand in London — and all said they did.

He said it was totally incorrect to say there was a rift in the party and if some people were claiming this they were "talking rot".

In the House of Assembly on Thursday, the RF's Chief Whip, Mr John Landau, stated he would personally have nothing to do with any communist-type government in this country.

When I put to Mr Smith that some of his

men might be disagreeing with his statement that he would support a Government emerging from the elections, even if it was the PF, he said he had been misinterpreted in the Press.

While people in this country would have to live with the fact that the PF could come to power, he said he had merely said he would remain in the country and not run away.

He said members of his caucus had agreed that he had been misinterpreted and that Mr Landau was in fact giving him support.

Whites Relieved

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Dec 79 p 16

[Editorial: "Why Not Fight Together at the Polls?"]

[Text]

MR IAN SMITH'S denials that he was involved in a secret deal with the co-leader of the Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo, or that the Rhodesian Front would work with it if it came to power will come as a relief to whites, especially those who were beginning to think the former Prime Minister had lost his political marbles.

There is no doubt that those whites who are elected to the 20 reserved seats in the new Parliament will have to work with, or certainly not obstructively against, a democratic governing party—but the Patriotic Front does not come into that category.

Under the present Constitution and the British proposals the whites in Parliament are prohibited from forming a coalition with any single black minority party.

There is nothing, as far as we can see, to prevent a white party from merging with a black one, or more than one, before the election or to prevent a black party from putting up white candidates to contest the 20 seats.

Mr Smith has revealed that certain members of the UANC team in London approached certain members of the RF people in the delegation and suggested an election pact.

A pact would not be sufficient to meet constitutional and legal requirements but in the face of a possible electoral threat from the PF and the genuine desire by internal leaders to create a truly non-racial society, the answer could be for white candidates—and these could well be RF politicians—to contest the election under the banner of the UANC.

Obviously there are some, including Mr Ian Smith because of his attitude, statements and obvious disagreements with Bishop Muzorewa, who could not be included, but it is time for racial divisions to go in politics, as they have gone or are going everywhere else.

The whites have accepted Bishop Muzorewa as the Prime Minister of this country and we believe the majority of them would like to see him continue to lead after the election. They have no vote on the black rolls (it would be insignificant if they had) but they can give him support—a very influential 20 seats—if white politicians campaigned and won under his banner.

It may be said this would "prove" he was an RF stooge. Nonsense. He has brought this country to the brink of "genuine" majority rule and would be carrying out his policy of true non-racialism, rallying the best men, black and white, behind him for the nation's good.

If the internal blacks and whites—all of them or the majority of them—can stand and fight together they will defeat the Patriotic Front. Unless there is some alignment the dangers are too evident to be ignored.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIA

MATCHET COMMENTS ON JOSHUA NKOMO

London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Nov 79 pp 2176-77

[Text] People have over the years criticised some of the political judgments of Joshua Nkomo, but there is no doubting his skill as an orator and his ability to manipulate an audience. This was displayed last week in London when he was entertained to lunch by the Commonwealth and Diplomatic Writers' Association and scored a notable triumph afterwards with a short, witty speech and a light-hearted question-and-answer session.

There was, of course, a serious core to his banter. "We have come some way," he said in reference to the Lancaster House conference. "The sailing has been rough at times, but we have made progress." There were difficulties, now, however, over the British proposals for a ceasefire, and also over the British haste. "Here we are discussing something that concerns us, the fighting forces," said Mr Nkomo. "and we are saying to the good Lord, 'Wait a minute.'"

"The good Lord" was, of course, Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, who seemed to be regarded with a degree of affection by Mr Nkomo, although he complained that the Salisbury delegation seemed to be better-informed than he was about British intentions--he hinted at some collusion.

What the Patriotic Front wanted, he said, was a ceasefire that would lead to peace, not just an arrangement that would be breached in a few days or weeks. And this would take time to work out. "Of course, the urgency is there," he said. "But there is also the danger--the danger of a holocaust which can engulf the rest of the sub-continent."

The Patriotic Front has submitted detailed proposals, the main demand being for a strong peace-keeping force of Commonwealth troops. He evaded questions about which Commonwealth countries would be acceptable, but said that it was necessary that the country had an army (someone had suggested Fiji). He was asked if any of the sides at the talks should be allowed a veto (some have suggested that Muzorewa-Smith would object to Nigeria). "No." said Mr Nkomo. "They can come from anywhere--so long as we agree!" And he laughed.

Mr Nkomo indicated that the Patriotic Front was not keen on having Sir Christopher Soames, the former Tory politician, former Ambassador to Paris and later EEC Commissioner, as interim Governor in Zimbabwe. He said they needed someone used to taking decisions, not a former Ambassador. However, they did not necessarily mind a Conservative, he said.

Questions about ethnic divisions in Zimbabwe were jokingly evaded by Mr Nkomo as irrelevant. "You also have your tribal problems in Britain," he said. "And you have not yet learnt how to deal with the Scots and the Welsh."

He also raised a final laugh by claiming that the British should be sympathetic to a country emerging from colonialism. "After all, that is why you threw out the Romans," he said.

CSO: 4420

STEPS OF BRITISH GOVERNOR'S TAKE-OVER OUTLINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Ronald Golden]

[Text]

PARLIAMENT will as one of its final acts have to vote itself out of office — probably next week—before the arrival in Salisbury of the British governor.

But before doing that Parliament will have to accept or reject the British independence proposals published in a White Paper earlier this week.

A vote of acceptance for the White Paper will mean that Parliament will accept that the governor would have total authority on his arrival here.

But this is not the final act of Parliament, because a vote on the White Paper does not amend the present Constitution. It is a vote on a Bill to amend the Constitution that would give legal effect to the governor's authority.

And inherit in this amending of the Constitution will be the dissolution of Parliament.

In an interview the Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr George Smith, explained some of the intricacies of the pre-independence arrangements.

He said the governor would come to Zimbabwe Rhodesia only after Parliament had been dissolved because the proposals for the interim arrangements provide that he would have full legislative power and he would not come before he was satisfied that his authority would be accepted.

The amendment to the constitution giving legal effect to the governor's authority was in fact the recognition of his authority by Parliament and this would be binding on by the established organs of Government, such as the Public Service, the defence forces, the Police and the judiciary, said Mr Smith.

If circumstances arose after the governor's arrival that made it impossible for him to hold an election and for some

reason or other he had to leave the country, could Parliament be recalled?

"The governor would have supreme powers, so if he wanted to leave the country I could not imagine him leaving it in a state of chaos.

"There is nothing to stop him saying he is going to recall Parliament," said Mr Smith.

Asked, therefore, if it would not be better to say Parliament was being suspended rather than dissolved, Mr Smith replied: "Put it this way. Any marriage can end in a divorce but in the marriage proposals you don't envisage there will be divorce."

How would the commitment of all parties taking part in the election to abide by its outcome be legally recorded?

"This will be in the acceptance of the full agreement, in other words when the parties at Lancaster House say they accept the proposals for the constitution, the proposals for the interim

arrangements and the proposals for the ceasefire."

The enforcement of the commitment could not be done in the courts should any of the parties refuse to abide by the outcome. If, however, they resorted to violence or unlawful actions, the individuals concerned would be dealt with in the courts.

In the case of the external parties the British Government would probably have to go to the countries that harboured their leaders and international bodies to see that the Lancaster House agreement was complied with.

He believed any party unwilling to commit itself to abide by the outcome of the election would be barred.

How would it be decided whether the election was free and fair?

Mr Smith said the British Government would probably base its decision on the opinion of the governor. He would be guided by the election commission or the election council and the observers.

Mr Smith said Cabinet ministers in the present Government would continue in office, as would the holders of all other

public offices. Only the President would cease to hold office, although he would remain in residence at Government House in Bulawayo.

Bishop Munorewa would continue to be Prime Minister, but he would not exercise his powers of office.

He would presumably still accept official invitations and would continue to occupy his official residence, and he would be able to campaign as Prime Minister.

Would newspaper editors be deprived of their normal power to publish or withhold material from publication during the election period?

"No. Our delegation made it clear (to the British) that while the Government could require the ZRBC to publish certain messages of national importance and the board of governors would be expected to comply with the spirit of the proposals, as far as the Press is concerned the Government had no powers to require them to accept material from any political party.

"And we also made it clear we would certainly not expect the governor to give himself powers to direct the Press."

CSO: 4420

DIRECTORATE REAPPOINTED TO GUIDE ELECTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

THE Executive Council has announced the reappointment of a full-time Election Directorate to organise and co-ordinate all matters relating to the next election.

A statement by the Executive Council yesterday said the directorate will cover the election, which is due to be held in terms of the agreement reached with the British Government at the Lancaster House conference in London.

Mr M. J. Thompson, the Secretary for Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, has been seconded to head the directorate.

Other members will include the following: Mr A. I. A. Findlay, Deputy Secretary for the Ministry of Information, Immigration and Tourism; Assistant Commissioner G. E. Hedges, National JOC; Mr E. W. Pope-Simmonds, Registrar General; and Mr R. L. Westcott, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The directorate has been empowered to co-opt additional members for specific purposes where necessary, the statement said.

The Executive Council has authorised the directorate to call on all the resources of Government, including the statutory bodies and to seek the assistance and co-operation of the private sector, as it did earlier this year, in carrying out this important exercise.

The statement said that once again the objective of the directorate will be to achieve a large turnout of voters and to ensure that the election is conducted fairly in an atmosphere in which all those who wish to exercise their right to vote may do so.

• Ian reports that a ZANU spokesman, Mr James Dzvova, said his party expected the British governor to appoint, if he wished, such a directorate.

Provisions for the running and supervision of the election should be contained in the proposals being discussed in London, he said.

Mr Cephas Msipa, an alternate delegate of the ZAPU wing of the PF team at the London talks, said in Salisbury that the election would be run by the British Government.

CSO: 4420

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON NEW CONSTITUTION REVIEWED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Dec 79 p 16

[Article by Henry Maasdorp in the "On Sunday" column]

[Text] FOR three days last week Parliament debated the British outline of a new constitution for this country, and proposals for a transition, in utter ignorance — so far as any formal statement went — of whether it would itself be called on to legislate at any stage of the proceedings.

Doubt about whether this would happen was positively aroused by a bald statement the Prime Minister made at the outset of the debate, and was set at rest only when the Assembly adjourned until next Tuesday.

Opening the debate on Tuesday the Prime Minister said he had been reliably told that . . .

"There is no legal way of destroying a constitution. A constitution can be abrogated by a revolution, or by a coup d'état, or by a rebellion, or by acquiescence, or by parliamentary approval sometimes as a result of negotiations. That act of replacing one constitution for another is always extra-legal."

Several legislators expressed a bewilderment that must have been shared by the man in the street.

"I have a feeling that he (Bishop Muzorewa) intimated that constitutions could be torn up without recourse to Parliament," said Wing Commander F. R. Simmonds in the Assembly on Wednesday. He asked whether "certain persons" were considering doing this to our constitution.

Later the same day Mr E. Dumbutshena disputed

the Prime Minister's remarks and said he hoped that if we wanted to change constitutions we would do so legally.

Very cross

On Thursday Mr D. Divaris asked for a "categorical yea or nay" to the question whether a Bill would come before the House; and Mr J. A. Landau said that while he had no doubt that it would, there would be "100 very cross people" if it did not.

Even a Deputy Minister, Mr W. D. Walker, had to admit that doubt existed in people's minds, although he himself was "prepared to accept the assurances that have been given".

None had, in fact, been given in the debate up to that point.

On Wednesday Senator W. R. Whaley called the Prime Minister's statement astonishing, and indicated that in his opinion the constitutional proposals could become law

only by enactment in terms of the present Constitution.

Careful readers of Hansard, which not all of us are by any means, will have noticed that in another debate on Tuesday the Minister of Justice, Mr J. C. Andersen, referred to the possibility of "a Bill to implement the agreement reached at the Lancaster House conference."

But formal confirmation that "a Bill will be introduced, with the new constitution annexed to it" did not come until Thursday evening, when the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr E. L. Bulle, moved the adjournment of the House of Assembly until next week.

His statement leaves further questions unanswered.

What will be the effect of the Bill he speaks of? Can it do more, under the proposed arrangements, than submit the country to the requirements of the British Order in Council, yet to be made, with

which the transitional period is to be launched?

Can our Parliament legislate in advance for anything that may happen thereafter, including the enactment of the proposed constitution?

Perhaps it can, by some round-about formula, but

"The Order in Council providing for the establishing of the office of governor will serve" — according to the transitional plan — "as the interim constitution of Rhodesia." In other words power will be clean out of the hands of the present establishment. Happen what may.

One of the most puzzling suggestions has been that the British governor, if in serious trouble, could recall the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Parliament, even though it would have been dissolved.

Precedents

One had been under the impression that a Parliament dissolved is a Par-

liament that no longer exists. The fact that there are precedents in Britain's own constitutional history for the recall of such a parliament is not necessarily encouraging.

Then there will be Cabinet Ministers who will "continue in office," according to a Zimbabwe Rhodesian authority (and presumably continue to draw their pay); but who "will not exercise Ministerial functions", according to the transitional proposals. How does one reconcile that?

Accepting that such questions are difficult, the Government cannot be excused from outlining its intentions.

To do otherwise is to arouse suspicion that either it does not know from day to day where it is heading; or that it is deliberately keeping educated public opinion in ignorance to shield itself from criticism.

This commentator has no idea whether such suspicions are justified. But they should never be aroused in the first place.

CSO: 4420

MUKOME SAYS 'KAUNDA WILL BACK UANC GOVERNMENT'

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Dec 79 p 5

[Text]

DESPITE the recent raids into Zambia by the Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces, President Kaunda would never sever ties with a UANC-led government, the Foreign Minister, Mr David Mukome, said yesterday.

In an interview Mr Mukome said he foresaw no problems in normalizing relations with Zambia when Bishop Muzorewa's UANC formed the next government.

"In the interests of his country's economy and the leadership of his party, Dr Kaunda would recognise us, though we know he would have preferred his own blue-eyed boy," he said.

Mr Mukome said Zambia now realised its salvation lay in the southern route, and therefore the need to maintain close ties with South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Zambia had "got wise" rather belatedly to the fact that Tanzania was "grossly exploiting" it for the use of the Dar es Salaam harbour.

"Dr Kaunda discovered that he got a fair deal from us and South Africa for his imports and exports and will keep open

the southern routes at any cost," the Minister said.

On the coming elections Mr Mukome said the people should brace themselves for a "bombardment" of untruths between parties to discredit each other. It would be an election with a "lot of mud-slinging".

He denied allegations that South Africa, with the connivance of Bishop Muzorewa, would disrupt the coming election militarily if opinion polls showed that the bishop would lose.

UNFOUNDED

"This is all unfounded. These are just false alarms being raised by frightened minority parties in an attempt to wriggle out of the elections which they know they stand to lose anyway," he said.

If the UANC was returned to power it would adopt a non-aligned approach with other countries, including South Africa.

"Although we do not like South Africa's apartheid policies we are going to use our influence to introduce democracy there, not by interference but by demonstrating it here," said Mr Mukome.

CSO: 4420

VILLAGERS ASK CHIKEREMA TO END WAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 79 p 7

[Text]

GUNGUWE
(Chiweshe).

MORE than 600 villagers in this remote protected village, some 90 km north of Salisbury, yesterday told the ZDP leader, Mr James Chikerema, that their main concern now was no longer the politicking of nationalist leaders but a quick end of the "cruel war".

Elderly men, one after another, voiced their strongest criticisms at the failure of politicians to end the war, and said they had now reached a stage where they could no longer be "cheated".

In a memorable emotional outburst, a man of about 80 bluntly told Mr Chikerema: "During the April elections, we were told the war would quickly end, but nothing

has happened. It's now worse, and yet you politicians are coming back to us again now that the election is near, telling us nothing but the same old story.

"Some of us have lost homes and children, schools and clinics have been closed down, and there is no sign that the war is about to end. To be frank, we are no longer interested in what the politicians are saying, but an end to this war."

Earlier the veteran nationalist had addressed the grim-faced tribesmen, saying they were to start preparing for another general election. He briefed them on his party's principles, adding the ZDP would use a "five-finger" strategy for the poll.

It would be based on the five R's — reconstruction, rehabilitation, reparation, reformation and reconciliation, Mr Chikerema said.

He attacked what he termed Bishop Muzorewa's "failures" and

"blunders" and said the country seemed headed for a difficult time ahead if "nepotism" was not immediately stamped out.

The bishop need not have gone to London to realise that the vital commodities were too costly for the majority of blacks, he said, adding that the war had failed to stop because the Government was bombing neighbouring states instead of negotiating with these leaders.

Mr Chikerema, with a pistol on his hip, told the villagers there was no need for them to fear reprisals for the way they voted. "Nobody will ever know for whom you voted — it will be all secret, and don't listen to people who will be threatening you."

The ZDP leader, who bought a cow and a truck-load of beer for the tribesmen, said he had done this because "these people are hungry and, apparently, my coming here also coincided with a 'rain-thanksgiving' ceremony."

SITHOLE CLAIMS DAILY TALKS WITH ZANLA DELEGATES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole said yesterday that since his return from the Lancaster House talks on Sunday he had daily received delegations of top ZANLA commanders eager to know what course to take now that a constitutional agreement had been reached.

"They are so eager to know when they should down their weapons and I have told them that when the (British) governor arrives they will be informed as quickly as possible," the ZANU leader told 1 000 supporters at Gaza, Chipinga.

As part of the Government's amnesty campaign Mr Sithole made a flying tour of the Eastern Districts.

At each gathering he impressed on the people the need to pass the message to the "boys in the bush" that the problems for which they had taken up arms were now being resolved by the British "once and for all."

He told chanting crowds at Chipinga and Sakubva in Umtali that the governor would arrive on December 10 and the Union Jack would be hoisted through the country the following day.

Earlier, a meeting at Chako, 17 km from the Mozambique border, was called off because residents from the nearby TTL and tea estates failed to turn up.

A local ZANU official said the people were not sure whether the curfew had been lifted for them to attend that meeting.

Back in Umtali, the ZANU leader told a crowd of about 3 000 at Sakubva market that one of his achievements was that he had brought Zimbabwe back from London.

"I left Rhodesia locked up permanently in London," he said, adding that with the arrival of the governor, "UDI will be buried."

He also urged the people to be vigilant during the elections and denounce anyone who tried to indulge in "dirty tricks."

ZANU MP EJECTED FROM HOUSE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

THE ZANU Member of Parliament for Victoria, Mr Edward Watungwa, was removed from the House of Assembly yesterday by the Serjeant-at-Arms after rowdy scenes in which he accused the UANC Members of being in league with the Rhodesian Front, Iana reports.

Mr Watungwa clashed repeatedly with the UANC when he condemned a supplementary vote of \$63 678 000 for defence if, he said, it was to be used for further attacks on neighbouring States.

He said peace could only be achieved by "defusing" the confrontation with the country's neighbours.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Buile, replying on behalf of the Prime Minister, said most of the money was intended for auxiliaries but it would, if need be, be

used for external operations.

"Were it not for the pre-emptive strikes made across the border I do not know whether he himself (Mr Watungwa) would be sitting in this chamber," Mr Buile retorted.

During an angry speech Mr Watungwa clashed with the chairman, Mr Chris Sakala, ignoring calls for order.

After Mr Watungwa had spoken he was the subject of a heated attack by Mr Titus Mukarati (UANC Mashonaland West) and a barrage of interjections flew between Mr Watungwa and the RF and UANC benches when he interjected alleging they could not stop the war and would be removed from office in a few days.

Mr Watungwa eventually leapt to his feet and shouted at the UANC: "You are in

league with the RF — that is why you shout."

Mr Sakala asked Mr Watungwa to withdraw from the chamber, but he retorted, "I refuse".

The Deputy Minister of Lands, Mr Rowan Cronje, interjected: "He is under the influence of alcohol, I am afraid."

The Serjeant-at-Arms, Major H. B. (Hank) Blowers, entered the chamber, sword at side, and strode down the length of the chamber to Mr Watungwa's seat, taking him by the coat sleeve.

Mr Watungwa then left the chamber of his own accord, followed by Major Blowers.

Yesterday's incident is believed to be the first time an MP has been removed from the chamber since Dr Ahrn Paisley was ejected from it in 1963, crying "God save the Queen" and protesting that the House was illegal.

CSO: 4420

SITHOLE TO SEEK 'FREEZE' ON SFA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 79 p 3

[Text]

AS SOON as the British governor arrived in the country, ZANU would petition him to "freeze" the auxiliary forces as they were a sure prescription for "totally unfree and unfair elections", the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole said yesterday.

"We are greatly concerned that the next elections should be as free and fair as possible so that we can start the new government on a clean slate," the ZANU leader said in an interview.

Asked if ZANU would consider forming an alliance with any other party for the election, he replied: "That would not be impossible." However, Mr Sithole ruled out any possibility of his party joining hands with the Mozambique-based organisation.

"It's a non-starter because the leader in question has his own unacceptable views. He has ceased to have any links with the emotions, interests, demands and aspirations of the people in this country.

"He is guided from outside by those who would want to create a kind of ideological empire, and in him they see a spearhead for this dream."

Mr Sithole was dismissed

the possibility of the external alliance winning the election unless "people in this country are perfect idiots".

Mr Sithole, who returned this week from the London constitutional talks, called for the formation of a government of national unity for the first five years after the general election.

This was essential because Zimbabwe Rhodesia had "many enemies" who would want to wreck the unity of the nation. Therefore, he said, every effort was to be made to get the support and co-operation of the various tribes and sections of the people.

Mr Sithole complained that the Police consistently played down their estimates of the size of crowds at rallies. An example was the figure they gave for the attendance at Salisbury Airport last Sunday on his arrival, he said.

LITHIUM LODGE DESTROYED BY TERRORISTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 79 p 2

[Text] The \$1,25 million mansion belonging to Mr George Nolan, which once stood proud against the slopes of a hill in the Bikita area, was stripped, then burnt to the ground by terrorists early on Wednesday night.

"Lithium Lodge," 75 km from Fort Victoria, was almost a legend among the residents in the area, and known to be one of the most luxurious homes in the country.

It was built of lithium rock by Mr Nolan and two Italian stonemasons, who took seven years to complete the intricate interior decorations of plastered ceilings, pedestals and thick walls.

Mr Nolan, who had moved from "Lithium Lodge" into a house in Fort Victoria in September, said that at the time of the attack only four young servants were there and they later told him the story.

"A number of terrorists and mujibhas came to the house at about 5 p.m. on Wednesday, and told the servants to stay and watch or else they would be killed," said Mr Nolan.

"They smashed everything--the mukwa panelling, Portuguese rosewood study, the embossed mirrors in the bathroom--they shredded everything."

Mr Nolan said they tried to set fire to the house, but found it difficult because of the hardwood panelling.

They then shot tracer bullets into the roof, and, on finding a container of diesel, poured it over the house.

Mr Nolan said that 3 km away, near the Beardmore Mine, an onlooker saw an "enormous flame shoot out of the house" at about 7 p.m. and notified the security forces.

He said the four servants were taken with the terrorists to a tribal trust land, where they stayed the night before being released.

"I haven't and don't want to see it. I want to remember it as it was. We had much pleasure in building it and loved living there."

Mr Nolan said he and his wife had taken all the antiques, furniture and crystal chandeliers with them when they moved into town.

"Although the roof caved in, the walls and the front entrance with steps leading into the house are still intact," he said.

Mr Nolan said that on August 17 terrorists sent him a letter, addressing him as "Dear Comrade," and demanding money. The letter said the terrorists had protected him for long enough and asked for monthly sums of money.

He moved into Lithium Lodge in 1959 when he semi-retired. He still goes out prospecting at the age of 70.

Mr Nolan has four sons and five daughters.

Lithium Lodge was apparently well known all over the world as well as in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"In 1962, just before he was put in detention, Joshua Nkomo sent two Members of Parliament to the house to give me the message that when he became head of the country he was going to have the Lodge as his permanent country residence," said Mr Nolan.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIA

WAR REFUGEES FLOOD INTO BULAWAYO

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Dec 79 p 4

[Text]

THERE are tens of thousands of war refugees living in Bulawayo and more pour in every day, many of them fleeing for their lives.

Accommodation for these people is becoming scarce and unless the influx stops soon, which for various reasons is not likely, then in a very few months Bulawayo could start facing a squatter problem.

ESTIMATES

'No-one really knows how many refugees have come to the relative safety of Bulawayo but considered estimates vary from 50 000 to more than 100 000.

Since many of these people have been forced to flee for their lives from areas where to be known is to be in great danger, they are unwilling to come forward to the various authorities and relief agencies. Only when starvation threatens do they approach welfare

groups.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has stated that it is feeding about 800 families, say 5 000 people, in Bulawayo.

Other concerned people are worried that as detainees are released they too will flock to the cities as they feel unsafe in rural areas. And they could easily bring in their families.

Even peace may not help at first as many of the refugees in Botswana and Zambia are likely to return and unless they came back in time to start planting this year they are likely to swell the crowds in urban areas until the next rains.

Almost every black family in Bulawayo either has relatives from the rural areas living with them or lives next door to someone in that position.

In some cases householders have taken in total strangers, but it is the people belonging to large families who carry the greatest burden.

The extended family system compounds the

problem. If one person has his life threatened or his property destroyed many other people also feel in danger and flee. It is not unknown for more than 20 refugees to be living in one house.

Sometimes families have great difficulty escaping to Bulawayo. One man to the south of the city recently heard his wife and his family were in danger. The family split up and made its way to Bulawayo.

MISSING

So far the four wives, a grandchild, a granddaughter-in-law and 10 children have arrived at the house of the man's brother. But the man and four children are still missing.

Almost all the refugees say that they want to return to their old homes but only when peace comes. They hate living in the crowded conditions and the alien territory. "I am a farmer and I want to earn my own living, not live on hand-outs," one said.

CSO: 4420

SMITH CLAIMS ANDERSEN WAS 'OSTRACIZED'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 79 p 4

[Text]

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Chris Andersen, was deliberately excluded by the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, from the Lancaster House constitutional legal committee — to the detriment of the eventual outcome of the conference, said Mr Smith yesterday.

The Minister without Portfolio said Mr Andersen had been "ostracised" because "he had the temerity to differ with the UANC delegation on certain points".

Said Mr Smith: "The Prime Minister appointed a legal committee to deal specifically with work on the new constitution, a committee of, I think, five or six people.

"He specifically omitted to put Mr Andersen on that committee: Mr Andersen, who is incidentally our Minister of Justice and as such deals with the Government's constitutional matters, and more-

over a man who was an eminent barrister before he became a Minister.

"He was the most able man in the whole delegation in London in this field. He was left out because he had the temerity to differ with the UANC delegation on certain points, and for that he was ostracised—I believe to the detriment of the work there, and the end result as far as our country was concerned.

"These are the kind of problems we are faced with, with these people. I think people must be put in the picture, whether they like it or not—whether it antagonises people or not.

"As far as I am concerned the people of this country have the right to know the truth.

"I will never be party to covering this up, even if it makes me unpopular in certain quarters."

CSO: 4420

WHALEY: LEAVE FORCES FREE TO FIGHT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

ONE of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's top constitutional experts said yesterday the country's security forces must be able to carry out their present role during the British-sponsored ceasefire against terrorists who ignored orders to stop fighting.

Senator Sam Whaley also told the Senate that it was essential the security forces commanders be empowered to disregard the proposed British governor's orders in certain circumstances, Ian's Parliamentary Service reports.

In the strongest speech in the Senate so far in the debate on the British constitutional proposals, Senator Whaley said the security forces had to be able to hunt down bandits who continued to fight.

Speaking during the third day of the debate on the proposals, he said: "Our security forces must not be restricted or confined in any way, for instance to assembly areas."

The security forces had to be able to "move about Zimbabwe Rhodesia and beyond if necessary".

ABILITY

Without this ability, they would not be able to "eliminate" those who continued to fight, despite the ceasefire.

It was also necessary for the security forces commanders to know they were empowered to disregard whatever prevented them from carrying out their role as the defenders of the people.

"They must be able to carry out their present role, otherwise the constitution will crumble."

Senator Whaley, who was chairman of the 1968 Constitutional Commission and is present chairman of the Senate Legal Committee, also sharply criticised Bishop Muzorewa, the Prime Minister, who said, when introducing the debate on Tuesday, there was "no legal way of destroying a constitution".

Senator Whaley described Bishop Muzorewa's words, even though they were on advice, as "an astonishing statement". He went on: "I strongly disagree with it, and I know many lawyers who voice the same opinion."

OPINION

"The commanders of our military, air and Police forces should read, mark, learn and inwardly

digest the fact that the opinion offered to the Prime Minister is not the only opinion. I doubt if it was the only opinion offered to the Prime Minister."

Senator Whaley said that, in his opinion, the legislation tied up with the British constitutional proposals could be enacted only if they had passed through the present Houses of Parliament, and in terms of the present Constitution.

"I am especially concerned that our security forces should understand this: any instruction or order given by anybody to bypass Parliament, should be disregarded and ignored."

Senator Whaley said he endorsed the constitutional proposals agreed to at Lancaster House by the Government delegation, "but with no joy in my heart".

However, he understood the circumstances that had

framed for British interests.

"Whosoever wins the forthcoming elections in Zimbabwe will suit British interests. Britain will not be displeased if the Patriotic Front come to power. South Africa would be the only country in Africa, in the world, not to be pleased."

virtually forced the black members of the delegation to accept them.

He urged the Prime Minister and his Cabinet not to trust the British Government. He placed the responsibility for the collapse of the present Constitution "fairly and squarely" on the British Government.

He gave a rundown of the statements made by the Conservative Party on this country from before it was elected to power, during the Lusaka conference, and now, and concluded by saying:

"Any policy framed for Zimbabwe Rhodesia by the British Government is

CSO: 4420

FORMATION OF YOUTH SERVICE ORGANIZATION REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 79 p 7

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT is to form a new organisation called the Zimbabwe Young People's Service which will seek to extend the national Young Farmers' Association.

This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Dr Aaron Mutiti, when he addressed the annual meeting of the Rhodesian Council of Social Services at Ranche House College, Salisbury.

He said the ZYPS, "which will have a non-political orientation", would "adopt the existing, well-tried YFA as a nucleus for the proposed body", and would combine "wherever possible the basic skills orientation together with the distance educational facilities provided by the Ministry of Education".

The Minister said that among the features which suggested this choice was the fact that the Young Farmers Clubs were already a national organisation with branches throughout the country "and the fact that its programme is essentially practical with stress on leadership and on enabling young people to help themselves".

There was also a strong element of democracy in its organisation which permitted young people to participate in the con-

trol of their clubs.
"It is most important that the means and vehicles for implementing youth policies should not be in the exclusive hands of the State . . . I do not argue that everything young people advocate is necessarily correct, but they surely must count enough to be given their say about how things will be run for them."

He said it was not just a question of degrees of success of youth policies. "What is at stake is the whole future of democracy in our society and the attitudes generated among the young people towards this.

"Unless we succeed in making the changes necessary to give people a democratic voice when they are young, many of them will turn their backs on democracy with consequences for all of us to pay."

CSO: 4420

NONPOLITICIZATION OF UNIONS URGED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Dec 79 p 10

[Text]

THE soon-to-be-formed United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe should avoid the temptation to take part in partisan party politics if its potentially great influence was to be used to the best advantage, Mr Howard Bloomfield, president of the Associated Mineworkers of Rhodesia, said last week.

The 50 000-member mineworkers' union, affiliated to the Trade Union Congress of Rhodesia, is one of the largest in the new organisation, which will represent about 300 000 of the country's trade unionists.

Mr Bloomfield was chairman of the committee, including the TUCR, the Federation of Labour and the African Trade Union Congress representatives responsible for the decision to set up the TUZCZ.

"Provided we stick to trade union activities and look after the interests of our members, avoiding at all costs being implicated in politics, I can see this organisation playing a vital part in the advent of a settlement of our constitutional crisis.

"I firmly believe it will be on the industrial front and success in overcoming our problems in the labour field that our very survival as a nation will depend," he said.

Mr Bloomfield said the type of trade union involvement with political parties practised in Europe would be disastrous in the African context because the trade unions here had a crucial role in maintaining stability.

To carry out this role unions had to work with the government of the day, not just the government of the party they support.

"Trade unions will be the target of aspirant politicians and political parties who will want to use them to further their ambitions and in no circumstances should this be allowed to happen."

He cited a wildcat strike at the Messina Transvaal Development Company copper mine at Mangula in October 1978 as an example of a politically-motivated action that a strong trade union should be able to resist. Many of the

"strikers" were not employed by the mine and there had been no reasoned demands to benefit workers behind it — only a call to stop work.

Other benefits could include an increased professionalism among union officials dealing with employers and the maintenance of standards of operation for all worker classifications.

"When you say 'maintenance of standards' a lot of people think you are just trying to save someone with a white skin from losing a good job and a good pay rate. In the mineworkers that's not so. We have been multiracial since 1959 and we have highly paid blacks sitting alongside highly paid whites.

"There is no discrimination in our training and in not too many years Africans are going to predominate in all positions simply because of their numbers," he said.

"The white is not being protected. He has a job to do, and if he doesn't do the job, the next man in line will take it, regardless of race."

CSO: 4420

RHODESIA

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS, SPEECHES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 79 p 15

[Excerpts from "Yesterday in the Assembly, Senate"]

[Text]

Support for Peace Plans

Zimbabwe Rhodesian whites need have no fear the country would fall prey to a dictatorship after an election, UANC backbencher Mr Misheck Hove (Midlands) told the House yesterday.

He assured Members the ruling UANC would score another election triumph.

Mr Hove was the first Member to speak yesterday when debate resumed on Bishop Muzorewa's motion calling on the House of Assembly to endorse the proposals for an independence constitution, published on Tuesday in an official White Paper.

Mr Hove said that while the March 3 Agreement and the present Constitution had been valuable stepping stones, the truth was that blacks and whites did not trust each other and a new constitution was needed to satisfy aspirations and establish a truly non-racial society.

Mr Stan Eastwood (RF) said whether the Lancaster House talks were a victory for democracy or not depended on whether a democratic society emerged.

He expressed grave anxiety over the ceasefire proposals as reported yesterday, and drew particular attention to the plan to identify and assemble Patriotic Front Forces.

Bandits

No one knew their correct extent, he said, in view of the presence of pseudo-terrorists and bandits. If there were 30 000 terrorists it would be easy for the Patriotic Front to present 20 000 of them to the British and leave the other 10 000 operating in the bush.

Mr Dennis Divaris said the proposals were "tailormade for a coup or a one-party state."

He deplored the fact that under the proposals the Commander of Combined Operations, the Commissioner of Police and members of the Public Service Commission would be appointed by the President.

This made it easy for the posts to be "politically orientated" and could lead, as had happened in other parts of the world, to a coup.

Mr Divaris also asked who was going to authorise cross-border raids into neighbouring states once the British governor was in command of the country.

"Will the British governor order the Air Force to go out and bomb Lusaka?

"He won't do that," he predicted.

He said, however that he would accept the proposals which had been forced on the country.

He called for a directive allowing the Ministry of Combined Operations "to do exactly as it pleases over the border," and warned that if this was not forthcoming "things will not go exactly as we wish them to, so far as maintaining law and order and keeping down terrorism are concerned."

Mr Ronald Sadomba (UANC, Mashonaland West) spoke on the safeguards for minority groups. He said: "The true safeguard is the goodwill that is being created in the minds of the people--racial cooperation and unity of purpose.

"We do not need to write this on the paper because the paper can be torn anyway...they are only a piece of paper," he said.

Mr Paddy Millar said he was disappointed that the 1979 Constitution and the Government of National Unity had been abandoned so quickly. The black parties to the March 3 Agreement had predicted the Constitution and the concession of majority rule would stop the war, end sanctions and ensure recognition. However they had not been able to achieve this.

The Prime Minister had gone to Lancaster House in the weakest negotiating position experienced at a conference.

Mr Millar said he was also extremely disappointed a British governor had had to be accepted, and he hoped the cease-fire would not simply allow the terrorist forces time to regroup and reequip as happened in the 1974 South African-initiated detente exercise.

However, Mr Millar was optimistic the ordinary black people would not vote for those who had perpetrated violence, so there was a fair chance of an election giving all a future in the country.

Mr Chris Mbanga (UANC, Midlands), warned that constitutional details were meaningless to the common man, whose interests lay in better housing adequate land, sufficient wages, education for his children and health facilities for his family.

Sanctions

He criticised the present Constitution and the entrenched portions which had prevented progress in these spheres. He said that in Salisbury only 25 houses a month were passing to occupier ownership. The Patriotic Front would promise outright gifts of the houses to the occupiers, without reference to Parliament, and would win votes this way.

It was imperative sanctions were lifted so the UANC could fulfill the promises it had made of a better life for the people. Immediate action must be taken to show the people the ruling party's intentions, if the Patriotic Front was not to score. Any delay would make it appear to unsophisticated people that improvements had been introduced by the British governor as a result of PF actions.

Mr Richard Cartwright said he supported the proposals reluctantly because they appeared to renege on every promise and assurance that he gave to his constituents at the last election. He supported them because he believed there was no alternative, the British having been in the "enjoyable position" at Lancaster House of persuading the bishop to accept something he probably wanted in any case, the removal of the white safeguards.

If he had kept his word on the safeguards, the Patriotic Front and some of his own supporters could have destroyed the bishop. However, Mr Cartwright acknowledged, the bishop had also sacrificed himself by taking the unprecedented step of standing down for another election.

Mr Cartwright hoped the promises given in the new constitution would not be thrown away as were the ones he had given in the last election.

Mr John Landau, the RF Chief Whip, warned against the powers that would be given to a British government.

"It is an extremely dangerous situation," he said, telling members that they would be unable to do anything if the governor decided to put off holding the proposed elections for six months, one year or 10 years.

He told the House that the war would not end once the elections were over.

"It has been said that if the Patriotic Front are left out the war will continue, and if the PF come back the war will finish. But the war will not finish.

"This war is not a war of the PF versus the white people of Rhodesia. It is the war of the East versus the West, the communists versus the democratic world, and it is not going to finish as a result of some piece of paper signed in good faith by our Prime Minister and some lord in England."

It would not end because the communists would not have achieved their goal.

"The war in one way or another is going to continue, and the tragedy of it all is that the East are going to meet the West on our own home ground," said Mr Landau.

Mr Landau said if the communists come to power in this country he would not lend his support to them...I will not give them any help at all."

Mr Denis Walker, the first member of government to speak in the debate other than the bishop, said he was quite convinced that if the PF won the elections, the war would begin in earnest.

"I am equally convinced that the Russians would carry on supplying both members of the Patriotic Front with arms, this time not to fight the Rhodesian Front or the UANC, or any other member of the present Government, but so that they could carry on fighting each other, for this is the policy of the Russians," said Mr Walker, who is Deputy Minister of Mines and Works.

From an international point of view it might be that a PF Government would suit Britain in the short term more than any other. "If the PF come in, the rest of Africa would sing the praises of Britain," Mr Walker said.

Gaunt Warns Blacks of PF Vengeance

If the Patriotic Front came to power in Zimbabwe Rhodesia its vengeance would not be directed only against the white population, Wing Commander Rob Gaunt warned in the Senate yesterday.

He said all those who had participated in the Government of National Unity, plus black and white members of the security forces, would become a target.

He said all those people would be in line "for the justice meted out by their (the PF's) kangaroo courts". Ian reports.

Senator Gaunt was speaking in a debate on Senator Aaron Mutiti's motion calling on the Senate to endorse the British proposals for an independence constitution.

Senator Gaunt called on the electorate to back those internal political parties who "follow democratic principles and who acknowledge the Christian way of life."

MODERATE

He expressed fear that the internal parties would "dissipate their energies in fighting one another, thus splitting the moderate vote which can only

benefit the PF".

However, although he did not approve of all aspects of the constitutional proposals, Senator Gaunt said he accepted them.

"They give us all a chance to defeat the PF at the polls, thus destroying their credibility in the eyes of the world," he said.

Senator Carol Heurtley believed the Constitution could be made to work if it was backed by "genuine goodwill, trust and faith" which was of a "lasting nature".

Dr Hamilton Ritchie said that "sadly it has

been the Conservatives who in the past have "stabbed us in the back" and recalled that it had been a Conservative Government who had brought about the Federation and then disbanded it 10 years later.

Senator Min Mabie Chilwanga told white senators there was a reason for what appeared to be Bishop Muzorewa's quick acceptance of the British proposals.

It was useless to refuse to accept what the Government delegation would have accepted later on, she said. "Our delegation was more concerned about the people being killed daily in our country, so they wanted some solution to this struggle."

Auxiliary Forces Get High Praise

DURING the debate on a supplementary vote of \$63 078 000 for defence, RF MPs Wing Commander Roy Simmonds and Mr Henry Elsworth praised the work being done by security force auxiliaries.

The debate was later marred when the XANU member for Victoria, Mr Edward Watungwa, was forcibly removed from the House after rowdy scenes in which he accused UANC members of being in league with the Rhodesian Front. (See Page 1).

Mr Elsworth asked the Leader of the House, Mr Ernest Bulle — who was deputising for the Minister of Defence, Bishop Muzorewa — if he was satisfied that the SFAs had a sufficient supply of ammunition and weapons.

"I have heard rumours saying that these men, who I believe are doing a very worthwhile job, are not being properly equipped," Mr Elsworth said.

Mr Bulle assured him that everything possible was being done to fully equip the force, which was making a "very useful contribution" to the war effort.

Wing Commander Simmonds congratulated the

SFAs on the tremendous work they were doing in tribal trust land rehabilitation.

Mr Paddy Shields asked the Minister if SFAs were receiving "adequate disciplinary military training" and if they were completely under the control of security force commanders.

Mr Bulle assured him this was so.

Mr Dennis Divaris asked if the supplementary vote would cover war costs until June next year.

Mr Bulle said it was difficult to say.

"I am not able to say now whether there is going to be a significant escalation of the war, but should the war escalate, Government will have to provide more money to increase our defences," he said.

A great part of the vote would be used to increase the number of SFAs, said Mr Bulle. Some of the money would pay for the re-equipment of the Guard Force, and about \$1 000 000 would go on more equipment and ammunition for the Air Force.

Mr Misheck Hove (UANC, Midlands) said MPs were "enemies of the Patriotic Front and the

frontline states, whether we want it or not". He added that "no amos Minister of Defence will let his State be attacked by another state" and said that without the defence forces there would be chaos in the country.

Mr Elsworth said he believed the SFAs would have a very important part to play in policing the country in the future as he thought banditry would continue for a long time. He urged the Government to equip all the armed forces with automatic weapons.

Mr Bulle assured him that such weapons were used by the armed forces, although he could not speak for farm militia.

He told Mr Richard Cartwright that SFAs were not allowed to recruit farm militia. He accepted that this was a possibility as the salaries of SFAs were higher, but said the Government was looking into the question of farm militia pay.

Replying to another question from Mr Cartwright, Mr Bulle said SFAs would always be given the option of joining the regular armed forces, provided they could meet the entrance requirements.

The vote was approved.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NO FRESHMEN CALL-UP--Men due to end their national service in January and who have been accepted by universities in South Africa will not miss the start of the university year in February. This assurance was given in Salisbury yesterday by a spokesman for Army Headquarters after fears had been expressed to THE HERALD by parents that their sons may be kept in uniform due to an extension of their national service caused by the coming election. "There seem to be a lot of rumours flying around," the spokesman said. Although no formal decision had been taken on such an extension for national servicemen of Intake 163, due to end their service in January, he said there was "no intention of turning around to a person and saying: 'You can't go to university.'" However, if a national serviceman who was due to stand down in January was not required at his university until March, then it was conceivable that he could be called up in January or February. During the last election in April, no prospective university students had missed an opportunity of attending their various institutions because of a call-up, he said. He added that any decision taken in respect of such servicemen would certainly be relayed to the public through the Press. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 79 p 9]

TRAINING LEVY--The vocational training levy, which was announced in a Government Gazette on November 9, will come into effect from the beginning of next year, and is expected to raise about \$700 000. A spokesman for the Manpower Development and Training Authority said employers will be required to pay a levy of 1 000th part of their annual payroll. "The levy will be assessed on an employers' total payroll for the year ending March 31, 1979," the spokesman said. The levy will be payable on all salaries and wages, whether paid in kind or cash. It will be a contribution towards the costs of vocational training, he added. Employers exempt from the levy will include those engaged in agriculture, education, health, religion and welfare. Those with an annual payroll of less than \$2 000 are exempt. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 79 p 3]

STEER SALE REFLECTS SHORTAGE--The demand for steers at the Mount Hampden cattle sale on November 21 reflected a continuing short supply and strong demand. No steers were sold for under 40c a kilogram. Friesland bullocks

made \$129, and other bullocks sold for \$175 to \$243. Long weaner Afrikander heifers sold for \$85, which would be at least \$15 up on the market three months ago. Butchers were represented with 200 head of slaughter stock which the auctioneers had arranged to meet the demand due to quota shortages. Friesland cull cows made \$225, and fat Hereford cows \$204. These prices were taken at random on just a few of the pens that were offered and indicated the upward trend in the market. Entries at the sale were received from Banket, "Leawney, Concession, Marandellas, Ruwa, Bromley and Darwendale. A full bench of buyers, sellers and spectators packed the available seating. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 79 p 16]

'SWING TO ZANU'--The defection to ZANU of several high-ranking ZUPO party officials was a sign of a national trend toward increasing support for ZANU in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr James Dzvova, ZANU publicity secretary, said yesterday. Mr Dzvova spoke at a Press conference during which he introduced four of the ex-ZUPO officials. About 80 ZANU supporters attended the Press conference. Mr Dzvova again denied that there was any truth in a report in the NATIONAL OBSERVER on Friday stating that a merger of ZANU and the UANC was being planned. Mr Rodgers Rutsito, the former ZUPO publicity secretary, said indecision among the ZUPO leadership was one of the factors that led to the defections. He said that he did not remember ZANU officials ever approaching him to ask him to join their party. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 79 p 5]

ZUPO MEMBERS QUIT PARTY--The former publicity secretary of ZUPO, Mr Rogers Rutsito, said last night that he and 30 former ZUPO members, including the national organising secretary, Mr S. Chimanikire, and his deputy, Mr G. Mahaso, had defected to ZANU. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 79 p 1]

MORTAR BARREL PRODUCTION--Bulawayo--A light 60 mm mortar is now being produced in Zimbabwe Rhodesia from local materials because of the problems in obtaining suitable support weapons for infantry platoons. The latest issue of the Army magazine, Assegai, reports that the mortar has been developed in two phases. First came a commando version which has a simple sight and no legs. The second type will have more sophisticated optic sights and two legs. It was decided to develop the commando mortar first as it could be in service quickly and any delays in getting the second version ready would not be too serious. At first each barrel was machined from a solid billet of steel, but now a rough tube is drawn out which can be machined to size. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Dec 79 p 5]

WAR CASUALTIES--A further 23 people have been killed and four seriously injured in the terrorist war, Combined Operations Headquarters reports. A communique reported the deaths in action of four members of the security forces. They were Field Reservist John Headland Mann (32), who was married with children and came from Que Que; Field Reservist Michael Geoffrey Rowland (36), who was divorced with two children and came from Redcliff; Lance-Corporal Peter Magonda (23) who was single and came from the Victoria

district; and Constable Andries Zinjera (22), who was married and came from the Gutu district. Security forces have killed 11 terrorists and two stock thieves. On Monday morning a gang of ZANLA terrorists opened fire with small arms and rockets on a trading store in a tribal trust land in the northern operational area. Three girls and a man were killed, and three other men were seriously injured. Those killed were: Mr Oliver Girazi (29), Miss Zvanyandza Chiripanyanga (14), Miss Shongidzai Nyamukondiwa (14) and Miss Beatrice Chitupua (16). On the same day a ZANLA terrorist gang ambushed a tractor and trailer carrying farm employees in the eastern operational area. Two unidentified men were killed and another seriously injured. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 79 p 1]

MORE WAR DEATHS--A retired government geologist, Dr William Hubert Swift (65), and his wife, Sheila Mary (60), were found early yesterday morning shot to death in their car near their Inyanga homestead. A Combined Operations communique, reporting 17 more deaths in the terrorist war, said that it was believed the couple had been murdered on Friday. Dr Swift's son Robert learned of the death of his parents as he and his wife Linda were on their way to visit them yesterday morning. "We were stopped at the turnoff to my parents' farm by a neighbouring farmer who knew we were coming down for the weekend. He told us they were dead. My parents' two dogs had also been shot, he said." Dr Swift was a former assistant director of the Ministry of Mines' Geological Survey department. Born in Sunderland, Dr Swift emigrated to Rhodesia to join the Ministry in 1938, the year after completing his PhD at Edinburgh University. Dr Swift retired to the Inyanga farm in 1969. His son said yesterday he understood his parents had been attacked returning from a shopping trip to Rusape. "They made a regular shopping trip every Friday," he said. Yesterday's communique reported that security forces had killed nine terrorists and two terrorist collaborators. Terrorists had murdered three black civilians and one black civilian had died in crossfire. None of the victims had so far been identified. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Dec 79 p 1]

RELIEF FUND'S ASSETS DROP--Increased calls for assistance coupled with falling donations were given last week as among the main causes of a \$137 864 deficit incurred by the Terrorist Victims' Relief Fund in the year ended June 30. The deficit between income and expenditure for 1977/78 was \$57,665. The fund's latest balance sheet also shows a dramatic slump in assets; down from \$434 414 in 1977/78 to \$296 550 last year. Demands on the fund for assistance grants, comforts and Christmas gifts rose by more than \$23 000 to \$537 640, while income from donations slumped by more than \$17 000 to \$422 220. The fund's administrator, Mr Gerard Roberts, blamed the fall-off in donations on the country's continuing emigration losses, a problem shared by other charities. "We regularly receive letters from contributors saying they are leaving the country. This means fewer people are facing increasing demands. Even so when one considers the number of appeals going around it is amazing how generous people continue to be." Despite the latest deficit and slump in assets Mr Roberts emphasised that

there was no immediate cause for concern about the state of the fund. Assets still totalled a "healthy" \$300 000-- "sufficient to keep us going for a couple of years at the present level. But what will happen eventually is anybody's guess," he said. "In uncertain times like these it is impossible to make firm predictions." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 79 p 7]

BRITISH OFFICERS ARRIVE--A team of four high-ranking British Army officers is in the country to plan the deployment of the military contingents from several nations coming here to monitor the elections. A spokesman at the official British residence in Salisbury, Mirimba House, said: "We can confirm they have arrived. They are here to start forward planning for the monitoring force in the event of a ceasefire." He had nothing to add. A spokesman for Combined Operations Headquarters said there was nothing to say about the officers. He could not comment on reports that they had visited the north-eastern operational and eastern operational areas. Iana also reported that the group, which included officers who would be on the British governor's staff supervising the ceasefire, had been given a security briefing. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 79 p 1]

WALLS TO RETAIN COMMAND--Security forces will remain under the control of the Commander of Combined Operations, Lieut-General Peter Walls, during a ceasefire period leading up to elections, said Mr Bulle. Speaking on behalf of Bishop Muzorewa, Mr Bulle said that while the British governor was in the country he would "have nothing to do with the day-to-day running of the armed forces," reports Iana. Earlier in the debate, Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Kopje) had expressed concern that a supplementary amount of nearly \$65 million to be allocated to defence would be under the direction of the British governor. "I can hardly see him sticking his neck out and sending troops over the border," Mr Divaris told the House. Mr Bulle replied that his understanding of the British governor's role was that it was "purely to come here and supervise elections. Our security forces will remain under the command of our commander of the armed forces," Mr Bulle said. It would be "stupid to entrust all our valuables" to a British governor, who was after all not a Zimbabwe Rhodesian, Mr Bulle told MPs. RF members loudly applauded him and called out "Well done!" [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 79 p 1]

ZANU-UANC ALLIANCE CONSIDERED--ZANU had no intention of merging with the UANC, but was considering forming "a loose alliance" with internal parties for the election and a future government, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole said yesterday. He was reacting to a front-page story in the NATIONAL OBSERVER, which quoted "well-placed sources within both parties" as saying the UANC and ZANU were on the verge of uniting and that they could announce the amalgamation next week. The ZANU leader denied the allegations, saying his party was not interested in merging with any political party. The OBSERVER story said the united party would have fought the election under the leadership of UANC leader and Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, with Mr Sithole taking the vice-presidency. According to the OBSERVER, UANC

contacts said the merger move met with opposition from party members because of Mr Sithole's continued "protests" over the fairness of the April election, and because of "compatibility problems." No comment was available yesterday from the UANC. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 79 p 3]

NDEBELE CHILDREN DIE--Bulawayo--Measles and malnutrition have killed many small children throughout Matabeleland in the last few months, the Provincial Medical Officer of Health, Dr Alan Pugh, said last week. The worst affected areas are those far from the main roads and major centres and mainly in the drought-striken west. Dr Pugh said he did not know how many children had died but it was "a lot." "A combination of measles and malnutrition is very serious indeed for a child," he added. "We have always had some malnutrition among children in this province, but the war has made it worse." Despite the lack of buses some people are managing to bring their sick children to Bulawayo and other centres, but the journey takes time and the death rate among these children is four times for Bulawayo children. Dr Pugh said it was almost impossible to vaccinate children in many parts of the province, which made the problem worse. However, there is some good news. The measles epidemic is on the wane. But food is likely to remain a problem until the next harvest. One district where the war and the drought have made things more difficult is Binga, where apparently about 40 percent of the 60 000 Batonka in the area are starving. The International Committee of the Red Cross is sending in 40 tonnes of food a month, a spokesman for the IORC said last week. "A shipment can arrive at a distribution point and the field officer will see one person," the spokesman continued. "Within an hour there are thousands of people around waiting for these emergency supplies." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Dec 79 p 4]

CSO: 4420

SOMALIA

PCI REPORTED TO BE MEDIATING BETWEEN SOMALIA, USSR

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Nov 79 p 6

[Text] AL-DUSTUR has learned from well-informed sources that the Italian Communist Party (PCI) has, for 2 months, been engaging in mediation to improve relations between the USSR and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre.

It is well known that, in 1975, Barre had signed a friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviets, making him their number-one ally in the Horn of Africa. Relations then deteriorated upon the outbreak of the war between Somalia and Ethiopia in the Ogaden region because of Moscow's support of Ethiopia.

It is also worth mentioning that the ruling "Revolutionary Socialist Party" in Somalia has excellent relations with the PCI because of the former colonial ties between Italy and Somalia. This also explains the playing of this role by the PCI.

On the other hand, AL-DUSTUR has learned that Soviet-Ethiopian relations are not going so well in spite of the visit to Addis Ababa of the Soviet head of government Aleksey Kosygin. In spite of the fact that the reasons for the deterioration in relations between Moscow and Addis Ababa are not known, there is a tendency to connect this deterioration with what is happening in Somalia since it is no longer a secret that American-Somali relations are deteriorating proportionally and in the speech which he delivered at the celebrations of the Somali revolution on 21 October 1979, President Siad Barre, in a noticeable manner, concentrated on Somalia's adherence to "scientific socialism." Likewise, it was observed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and most of the states of the Gulf were not represented at the celebrations of the Somali revolution at the same level as in the past at a time when the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was represented by a foreign minister.

CSO: 4402

PAPER CALLS FOR U.S. MILITARY OPERATION IN IRAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial: "This Dog Must Bite"]

[Excerpts]

WE HAD SOME very nasty things to say last week about the way in which President Carter was handling the hostages issue. "What a sorry spectacle we are seeing," we wrote on November 13. "The mighty USA. The leader of the West. Impotent. Unable to deal with a bunch of uppity students in a land run by a religious fanatic who cannot be all there, in the top storey."

Rescue

We suggested that the Americans should organise an Entebbe-style rescue operation.

And that if they don't know how, the Israelis would be able to instruct them on procedures.

We also emphasised that "the consequences of not taking action far outweigh any risks that might flow from any tough response by the US".

And how right we were!

The students, backed by the Ayatollah Khomeini, are no longer just a loud-mouthed mob holding on to the hostages while issuing ultimatums to the US which they know will not be met.

The answer must surely be a rescue operation.

US strategists, it is said, rule out this possibility, an official saying: "We don't have the capacity to pull off an Entebbe because Teheran is an 'armed camp' and a vast distance from the nearest US base." However, the Israeli Defence Minister, Mr Ezer Weizman, in his day a noted general, believes the only way for Washington to rescue the hostages is through military action, and he has offered the US several blue-prints for this.

Consult him

The US could do well to consult him. The Israelis have shown that there is only one way to deal with the new-style international gangsters who take civilians as hostages.

That is to rescue the hostages with specially-trained units.

The lives of the captives may be put at risk, but in any case, they may be killed by those who hold them.

What the US should have realized by now is that it cannot deal with the fanatical Ayatollah and his barmy, but dangerous students by freezing Iranian assets, deporting Iranian students, and showing the flag at

sea.

The Iranians who are involved in this shocking affair are quite daft.

Placing the lives of the hostages in jeopardy for what purpose?

Originally it was to get the Shah returned to stand trial.

Now it is to force the US to admit there were atrocities under the Shah's regime and these, and the source of his wealth, are legitimate subjects of intense interest to the Iranian people

We ask you:

Could there be a crazier excuse for what is happening?

The Shah has been ousted.

Many of his top generals, police officers and civil leaders have been shot by firing squads.

Revenge

The Revolutionary Council has seized the Shah's possessions in Iran.

It is — or so it claims to be — in full control of Iran.

Instead of trying to introduce a new order in which the population can live at peace, and prosper, the Ayatollah is guilty of worse excesses than those the Shah could have been blamed for.

He is also so bent on revenge against the Shah that he is engaged in a confrontation with the US which can lead to his and his country's possible destruction.

Toothless?

A key member of Iran's ruling 15-man Revolutionary Council has shrugged off President Carter's warning of possible military action by saying: "Dogs that bark don't bite."

This one should bite.

Because if it does not, it will demonstrate to the world that in such situations it is toothless.

NRP SHARPLY DIVIDED OVER CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE constitutional proposals which the New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, and the senior NRP MP, Mr Bill Sutton, have made to the Schlebusch Commission allegedly without the permission of the NRP Parliamentary caucus, are likely to cause a row at both the party's Transvaal and Cape head committee meetings on Friday.

The NRP MP for Maritzburg South, Mr Gerrie de Jongh, resigned from the party yesterday because of the proposals.

There were also strong rumours this week that the NRP organisation was totally collapsing in the Transvaal, including the possible resignation of the Transvaal NRP leader, Mr Hendrik van Eck, and the resignation of the NRP candidate in the Edenvale Parliamentary by-election recently, Mr Peter Rose.

There were strong rumours in Cape NRP circles that the NRP's strongman in that province, Mr John Malcomess, MP for East London North, might also resign.

Mr Malcomess, commenting from Kenton-on-Sea yesterday, said he was shocked by Mr De Jongh's resignation. "If it's true it was a blow for the NRP," he said. He denied that he was con-

sidering his own position in the NRP.

Mr Malcomess said the whole situation would be thoroughly discussed on Friday at a Cape head committee meeting of his party.

Mr Peter Rose also denied he was dissatisfied with the NRP leadership or that he was on his way out of the party.

Mr Klasie Viljoen, Transvaal secretary of the NRP, yesterday expressed his sorrow at Mr De Jongh's resignation.

He said there was no truth in allegations that the NRP was splitting up and that a number of Transvaal office-bearers were on their way out of the party as a result of the party's weak organisation in Edenvale and in Eshowe.

Mr Viljoen said this coming weekend's Transvaal head committee meeting and one-day congress of the NRP would prove that there was no widespread concern in NRP ranks about party policies.

Mr Van Eck, the present Transvaal NRP chairman, will probably not make himself available for re-election on Saturday. Mr Van Eck has been offered a senior position at Sishen in the Northwest Cape which is near his farming concerns at Kuruman.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA EXPLAINS 'CONSTELLATION' CONCEPT TO BUSINESSMEN

Details of Speech

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 79 p 13

[Text]

The concept "constellation of states" did not primarily denote a formal organisation but rather a grouping of states with common interests and developing mutual relationships and between which a clear desire to extend areas of cooperation existed, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Addressing businessmen in Johannesburg, Mr Botha said a rich diversity of cultures, ideologies and value systems which derived from the history and needs of each nation existed in Southern Africa.

"Given these factors and the existing links between countries in the region, it will not always be possible or desirable to attempt to establish uniform umbrella organisations. Co-operation will have to be voluntary and will have to grow naturally and organically from within."

"Any country on sub-continent can be included"

The membership of a constellation of South African states could include any country in the sub-continent which identified the need to expand relationship and to cooperate in a regional context.

"Firstly, the national states within South Africa's boundaries come to mind, but also those countries with which a measure of co-operation and economic exchange already exists. This naturally also includes members of the Rand monetary area and the customs union. We must also bear in mind that in due course this area may grow and extend to other countries in the region," Mr Botha said.

"The response to my calling this meeting has been most encouraging and I am sorry that we could not accommodate all those who have expressed an interest in the future of our country and South Africa.

"How we can all work together to mobilise resources"

"In the minds of many of you the question might have arisen of what is the purpose of this meeting. On my side there is the need to consult with you on how we can all

work together to mobilise the extensive resources of our community to the benefit of our country, our region and all its inhabitants.

"It is important that we obtain the greatest possible clarity and accord about the basic principles to bring about the realisation of this ideal.

"My Government is irrevocably bound to the ideal of freedom which can only be attained within a framework of order. We, therefore, strive towards an order which will guarantee maximum freedom to individuals and peoples. At the same time, order and freedom will ensure the stability in which the individual can live to the greatest benefit of the community as a whole.

"There has been much criticism in the past"

"There has been much criticism in the past that the South African economy — and business in particular — labours under too many rules, regulations and restrictions. The government has not let these criticisms, inasmuch as they are constructive, pass by unnoticed.

"The current budget, as well as the current economic

development programme, emphasises our determination to restrict government spending and thus release resources to the private sector.

"As a consequence, lower tax rates become possible."

"Rationalisation of the public sector results in more efficient decision-making and less direct involvement in the normal functions of the private sector and involvement of the private sector in this rationalisation process."

"Removal of restrictions facilitates equal access to opportunities"

"Removal of restrictions facilitates equal access to economic opportunities, for example Black enterprise in metropolitan areas and the opening of certain industrial areas to all business groups.

"Less direct interference in the market mechanism has been proposed in the De Kock, Riekert and Wiehahn commissions reports.

"The general deregulation of the economy is evidenced by the re-examination of price, rent and exchange control.

"Our continent is characterised today by political disorder, economic instability and a population explosion. It is faced with serious problems: upheavals in the social order, starvation, malnutrition, human and animal diseases, illiteracy and poverty — in short, problems which affect every individual and present a challenge to our ingenuity to find solutions.

"Very frequently these problems transcend national boundaries and can only be solved by the cooperative efforts of those concerned.

"However, it is too often the case that political and ideological predispositions make cooperation and therefore the finding of solutions, impossible. Ultimately, the ordinary citizen is the victim.

"Problems compounded by intrusion of foreign elements"

"Moreover, these problems are compounded by the intrusion of foreign elements into Africa who do not come to help and to heal, but to enslave and destroy. Subversion and military threats are organised to intimidate peoples.

"These formidable obstacles must be overcome. I believe they can be overcome by the demonstration of a genuine sense of goodwill among nations of our continent, by the conscious pursuit of common interests and by cooperation across national boundaries to alleviate human suffering and to provide basic needs.

"It is also important that the countries of Africa respect one another's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"Marxism leaves no room for freedom"

"The order which Marxism creates leaves no room for freedom. The greatest good in Southern Africa is not stability per se, or order for its own sake. A system in which freedom is dead is meaningless and a system in which material welfare is limited to a few within a sea of poverty is not only indefensible, it is objectionable," Mr Botha said.

In the Soviet Union itself — after more than 60 years of communist rule — grain still had to be imported in spite of the vast natural resources of the region.

"Nearer home, in Africa, we have examples of countries which a few years ago were exporters of foodstuffs and which now, after Marxist take-overs, have to import to avoid starvation."

"What we seek is the promotion of a regional order"

"What we all seek is the promotion of a regional

order within which real freedom and material welfare can be maximised and the quality of life for all can be improved.

"Our Southern African policy, if it is not to overtax our economic capability, should be designed and applied within the framework of a clearly-formulated economic strategy.

"To avoid any misunderstanding in this regard, I want to state very clearly that with the term "economic strategy" I do not mean any form of central planning.

"The formation and implementation of an "economic strategy" does not in any way imply greater government intervention in the private sector by way of measures of control.

"My Government not only fully subscribes to the principles of free enterprise and the market mechanism, but we will apply these principles in practice to a greater extent. Had this not been the case, this meeting would not have taken place today," Mr Botha said.

"Priorities dictated by demands of our time will be taken into account"

"With this in mind, I have called for the clear formulation of an economic strategy for South Africa. The priorities which are dictated by the demands of our time will be taken into account.

"The first conceptual guidelines for this strategy have already been discussed earlier this week by the Economic Advisory Council with the economic development programme as point of departure.

"It is the intention that this task be implemented with the greatest possible speed, but also with the widest possible consultation with all interested parties in both the public and private sectors," Mr Botha said. Constitutional and economic developments demanded that the institutional framework of South Africa's development corporations be reconsidered. There were

presently a number of development corporations which had been officially established for specific purpose, namely the Industrial Development Corporation, the Coloured Development Corporation, the Indian Industrial Development Corporation, the Corporation for Economic Development, the respective national development corporations and the mining corporation.

"Circumstances have drastically changed"

"These institutions came into being under circumstances which have since drastically changed. Although the economic development of self-governing and independent national states still enjoys the highest priority, the limitations which formerly existed on commerce and service industries in the Black urban areas outside those states have been abolished.

"With a view to the improvement of the quality of life in those urban areas, there exists an urgent need to develop this type of economic activity with the greatest possible participation by Black entrepreneurs themselves."

In terms of a recommendation of the Rickert Commission, the Government also accepted in principle that certain trading areas within the group area of one population group be opened to other population groups.

"Besides this evolution of policy, three formerly self-governing national states have already become independent. The concept of a constellation of states, however, also demands that we take note of the development

needs of other states in Southern Africa," Mr Botha said.

The question therefore arose whether the present allocation of responsibilities among the various development corporations still served current requirements in the most effective way. It would appear that urgent rationalisation was necessary to eliminate duplication.

"Here one thinks of the encouragement and support of small business concerns, general industry's financing and the development of bank functions," Mr Botha said.

"Coordinated energy policy could also be identified an urgent need"

The formulation of a coordinated energy policy for Southern Africa could also be identified as an urgent need. This and various other foundations of cooperation should be structured to focus on objectives such as employment creation, development of rural areas and food production.

With regard to matters of a more general economic nature, Mr Botha said his Economic Advisory Council remained the assigned forum for continuous consultation between businessmen and the Government.

"The formulation of an economic strategy for South Africa by a panel of business leaders and economists under the direction of the Economic Adviser offers a special opportunity for individual businessmen to raise such matters," Mr Botha said. — Sapa

Other Speakers

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 79 pp 1,2

[Text]

TWO of South Africa's most influential magnates were among a group of about 300 top White and Black businessmen and industrialists who yesterday praised the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for his "imaginative initiative" in embarking on a new economic strategy for South Africa.

Speaking at a special conference called by Mr Botha, who earlier outlined his first step towards the formation of a constellation of Southern African States, the chairman of the Rembrandt group of companies, Dr Anton Rupert, said:

"I wish to congratulate the Prime Minister for the new standard he has set. He has given us new hope and we have great appreciation for what he is doing to create a better tomorrow for all of us."

The chairman of Anglo American, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, said he wished to thank the Prime Minister for his initiative, saying he believed it marked the start of a new era between the Government and the private sector.

"I have found his speech extremely encouraging."

Both men, however, stressed the need for improving employment and other opportunities.

The Prime Minister told the Press conference, the Government were committed to improving the lives of all the people of the subcontinent and were keen to overcome the obstacles in the way of a Southern African constellation of States.

There had not been a negative note in the day's discussions and even criticism had been positive, Mr Botha said.

Earlier, in a brief closing address to the conference, he said he did not believe South Africa should be a country in retreat.

"Let us get our priorities right. Let us know that there is enough common ground for us to get to know each other better.

"We are aware that we must not be a fortress of isolation, but rather a bastion of freedom," he said.

He had no doubt in his mind that he had the vast majority of South African businessmen behind him in his ideal of a constellation.

He had already had consultations with other States and had received their support for the concept, but he was not prepared to reveal the identity of States that had consulted with him confidentially.

Dr Rupert told the conference there were two cardinal problems he wished to highlight namely:

- The position of Blacks and Non-Whites in White urban areas. Their position should and must be improved. The Urban Foundation had succeeded in defusing many difficult situations, but had not yet succeeded in improving communication with urban Blacks. This situation should be looked at to see how it could be improved.
- The necessity to provide employment. In South Africa this was a problem which could create further problems. More should therefore be invested in the education and training of workers.

Mr Oppenheimer said it was absolutely essential for businessmen to have a clear understanding of the conditions they were going to operate under should they decide to invest in neighbouring countries.

He welcomed the Prime Minister's statement that he had undertaken "successful and direct negotiations" in this regard with neighbouring leaders.

Mr Oppenheimer said it seemed to him that the strength and cohesion of the proposed constellation of States would depend to an increasing extent on improved relations with the Western world as a result of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian and South West Africa situations.

However, in attempting to improve these relations, he did not mean South Africa should be "silly enough to buy the approval of the West. "I believe the constellation of States is an imaginative concept and I believe all businessmen will want to contribute to it to make it a success."

A free enterprise zone

should be established where there could be a free movement of people and capital. Businessmen should also be given an undertaking that where their businesses were nationalised, they would be fairly compensated.

Dr Adriaan Rossouw, chairman of Federale Volksbeleggings, said his company and Sentrachem had decided in principle, subject to certain assurances, to make R1-million available for investment for agricultural purposes in one of the Black neighbouring countries.

The present mechanism should be used to train as many Blacks as entrepreneurs so that they could, in due course, start their own undertakings.

South Africa was on the verge of a boom, but there was a lack of managerial talents and skilled workers, while at the same time there was also unemployment.

"Very few of us here are really aware of the opportunities the Prime Minister has sketched. We can do more to employ more Blacks."

For a national strategy to succeed as was being envisaged by the Prime Minister, there must be a strong economy. It was the job of businessmen to ensure that the country's economic strength was maintained.

The chairman of Syfrets, Mr L G Abrahamson, said Blacks of neighbouring states should also be trained to bring about a balance.

Teacher training must be upgraded because too many people were passing through unqualified hands. What was required was a commitment by private enterprise to support the public sector in this regard.

The efforts of private and

public sectors, including universities and technikons should be concentrated on upgrading the qualifications of existing teachers.

The chairman of Sanlam, Dr A D Wassenaar suggested the selling of the oil-pipeline to private enterprise in order to finance the rail network. He also suggested the Railways gradual withdrawal from road transport which, he said was an area of competition.

Dr Wassenaar said there were thousands of young people at university who should really have been in technical college.

These people were of no help to the Republic.

The head of the gold division of Anglo American, Mr D Etheredge, referring to suggestions that South Africa should stop importing foreign Blacks to work on the country's mines, said his company looked at South Africa as one region and did not believe in transferring unemployment elsewhere. This could only create "a cancer" for South Africa.

"We must spread our wealth over the whole region rather than confining it to certain areas."

Mr J N Reddy, a prominent Durban businessman, said there was a need to train and educate more Blacks and to make them "technocrats" so that they could talk to and train other Blacks across the country's borders in their own language.

In order for Blacks, Indians and Coloureds to make a meaningful contribution to the economy, all the impediments which had previously prevented them from doing so should be removed.

There should not be different rules for different peoples.

Botha's Answers to Questions

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] THE time was ripe to carry on with a concentrated effort in motivating all the people of South Africa and southern Africa to reach the ideal of a constellation of states, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said after meeting with 300 top Black and White business leaders in Johannesburg yesterday.

A happy-looking leader emerged from the six-hour conference stating that he has the support of most business leaders to continue with his plans to secure the economy of southern Africa.

Mr Botha said it was now up to commerce to come forward with proposals to put the constellation into practice.

Mr Botha said he had thoroughly enjoyed meeting the most important business leaders in the country.

His overall impression was that everyone was enthusiastic about overcoming the obstacles in creating a constellation of southern African states in which freedom, a higher standard of living and economic development would take place.

The Government's present knowledge of developments in southern Africa was relatively confused at the moment but his Government had committed itself to the goal of improving conditions of all the peoples of the sub-continent.

The whole purpose of yesterday's conference was to extend an invitation to commerce — and commerce had reacted most positively.

Commerce will now enter into partnership with the Government with a view to create better economic circumstances for southern Africa.

Mr Botha said he now has no doubt that most business leaders are behind him, adding: "And I think the time is ripe to carry on with a concentrated effort to motivate more people to reach this ideal."

He was deeply impressed by the speeches made and will now leave it to "the private sector to come forward with proposals and constructive plans to co-operate with the Government in its endeavour."

Asked during question time to elaborate on the constructive part of the conference, Mr Botha said there was constructive criticism on economic policy, on policy of relationships, while there was also positive approval on the main theme namely to seek ways and means of reaching co-operation on the Government's ideal of surviving in southern Africa.

Other questions and answers were:

QUESTION: Will a Marxist government qualify for membership of the envisaged constellation of states?

ANSWER: It is not the Government's duty to prescribe to our neighbours what form of government it should use. We believe in good neighbourliness and, if possible, to co-operate economically.

Marxism, however, as an economic system is a bad system and we believe that private initiative, as we practice it in South Africa, is a better system. That is what we're offering southern Africa.

Q: Did the Government meet 12 representatives from southern African states in Pretoria recently in view of the envisaged constellation of states?

A: The Government was not prepared to say anything about a meeting of which the members decided should be kept confidential.

Q: Did the Government lay down any timescale, programme or fixed proposals for the establishment of a constellation of states?

A: No, we are not going to say abracadabra and expect a constellation of states to pop up. This is a process and we are seeking co-operation in this process to achieve our goal.

Q: Could you name names of states who you expect could come involved in a constellation of states and do you think the idea will be accepted internationally before there will be major changes in the policy of separate development?

A: We have already started the concept of a constellation of states. For instance we have a Customs Union and rand monetary area, and we are co-operating in different fields already. It would be wrong at this stage to say that will exclude this country or include that country. We don't want to create a fortress of isolation in southern Africa but a bastion of freedom in the interest of the whole free world.

Q: How will the system look?

A: It has everything to do with the uplifting of people and higher living standards and the development of southern Africa economically, including the provision of food and proper health services, co-operation in agriculture, the making available of technology and many other fields in which we can serve other peoples.

Q: Will the outcome of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia election affect your plans?

A: We hope there will be a democratic government, which in the spirit of good neighbourliness will seek co-operation with the rest of southern Africa and, of course, a stable ZR will be in the interest of the whole of southern Africa.

Q: How will a constellation of states operate?

A: It is not for me at this stage to say.

Q: Will the Free World accept a constellation of states.

A: It is for the peoples concerned to decide this question and, one after the other, they are expressing positive opinions on my plans."

Q: Does that include Zambia?

A: No, not necessarily at this stage, there is always hope — even for Zambia.

Q: There are presently independent states within

South Africa who reject a constellation of states.

A: How do you then explain the existence of the Customs Union?

Q: Were the representatives willing to take part in a large scale?

A: They are most positive in their attitude — all of them. There was not one member who opposed the idea.

Q: Have you made approaches to other countries?

A: This is not the time to mention other countries. This is the start of things and I made a very good start today.

Opposition Leader Slabbert Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 79 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in his address to businessmen and industrialists in Johannesburg yesterday failed to indicate what political changes he envisaged, the leader of the opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said in Cape Town.

It was necessary for him to do so to facilitate co-operation from the business sector so that the quality of life of all South Africans could improve, Dr Slabbert said.

"One obviously welcomes the sense of urgency with which the Prime Minister stressed the need to stimulate economic growth, the importance of a more equitable regional distribution of wealth and the necessity for labour intensive economic development.

"Anyone with concern for South Africa's people will support those values," said Dr Slabbert.

The question is, how are all these worthwhile things to come about.

From the Prime Minister's speech it appears that he places the brunt of the responsibility on the business sector, but they have to do so within a political framework which has systematically over the years encroached on the private sphere.

"The policy has, in no small measure, contributed to regional inequality of wealth and lack of sustained economic growth.

"The key question the Prime Minister did not answer was simply: What political

changes did he envisage in order to facilitate co-operation from the business so that the quality of life of all our people can improve?" said the Leader of the Opposition.

"Throughout his address, Mr Botha spoke as if separate development was a given and unchangeable fact of life.

"If that is so then the invitation to the businessmen amounts to helping the government make an economic success of its own political ideology.

"What would have been most welcome from the Prime Minister was some indication of the statutes and laws which the Government contemplates changing in order to facilitate the task of private enterprise.

"At present an employer can be fined for having given someone work under certain circumstances. This is an extraordinary way to promote job opportunities," said Dr Slabbert.

"We must keep two things most distinct. On the one hand the desperate need to promote economic growth, to eradicate regional economic inequality and to create job opportunities on the other hand, the implementation of the fundamental assumptions of separate development. To confuse the one with the other is to compound both our economic and political problems.

"Wherever the Government dismantles the latter in order to achieve the former it will have the Opposition's full co-operation. — Sapa

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Effects of the Alliance"]

[Text] WE COMMEND Mr Harry Oppenheimer for his very positive attitude towards the Prime Minister's New-Look policy.

Mr Oppenheimer is not only the most powerful mining, financial and industrial magnate in South Africa, but also the chief monetary backer of the Progressive Federal Party. When he gives his support to the PM's Constellation of States and to his ideas of drawing the private sector into a new relationship with the State, then something unusual is happening in our politics. Not that we agree with him when he says that the National Party of the past is crumbling.

A rift

There is, it is true, an ideological rift in the party, on verkamp-verlig lines.

The chief issue is whether the Government should move boldly, as it is doing, to meet the urgent challenges of today, or whether it should return to the outmoded Verwoerdian concepts of yesteryear.

Nevertheless, the Government — contrary to what some people think — is not going to dismantle separate development to the extent of causing a major rift among its followers.

It still manages — at least for the present — to cover up its differences and to maintain an awkward unity. However, Mr Botha is taking something of a gamble with his adjust-or-die philosophy.

And giving the private sector the dominant role in his total economic strategy will not endear him, either, to verkrampte Nationalists.

Afrikanerdom, especially after the volk's deprivations in the '30s, has never been able to accept the bona fides of Big Business.

The Hoggenheimer image of Big Business remains latent, though the rise of Afrikaner entrepreneurs has given the Afrikaner a stronger share of the private sector.

Big Business will now be in virtual alliance with the Government.

With Mr Oppenheimer and other non-Nationalist business leaders playing a prominent role.

It will be hard for verkrampte Nationalists to stomach this.

Particularly as Big Business approves of verligte policies, for its own

reasons as well as for the nation's good.

Mr Botha will now have powerful private-sector backing for the verligte policies he is following.

This will impose new strains on the National Party, which relies basically on conservative working-class, public-servant and platteland support.

Still, as we said, the NP is far from crumbling.

Though in time it may not be possible to prevent a further hiving off of Right-wing elements.

The new alliance between State and the private sector will also bring about stresses within the Opposition, with interesting consequences.

The New Republic Party may find itself moving closer to the National Party — particularly as the NRP's confederation ideas are not far off those of Mr Botha's constellation, and some of the directions now being taken by the ruling party have similarities to the policies of the old UP and the NRP.

If there is any significant Right-wing breakaway from the NP at some future date and the country finds itself at the same time in a crisis, a fusion of the NP and NRP may be possible.

But there is no likelihood of this now.

Not deserted

Then there is the effect of the State-Big Business alliance on the Progressive Federal Party.

It is interesting to see how Mr Oppenheimer, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, and sections of the PFP Press have reacted to the PM's conference.

A couple of days before the conference, the Progfed mouthpiece, the ultra-liberal Rand Daily Mail, hastened to assure Progfeds that Mr Oppenheimer was not going to desert the PFP.

It reported: "Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation and chief patron of the Opposition Progressive Federal Party, seemed in a recent address to all but endorse the Prime Minister's Constellation of Southern African States.

"His viewpoint, expressed in a speech to the University of Cape Town last month, puzzled some observers, the

more so as the new leader of the PFP, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, had already expressed strong scepticism about Mr Botha's proposal.

"Referring to the proposal Mr Oppenheimer said '(It) might point the way to wise and far-reaching action. I am prepared to believe that it is for this purpose that the Government has promoted the glowing phrase, 'a Constellation of States.'

The Rand Daily Mail went on to say: "Mr Oppenheimer's words seemed to some to preface the forging of an alliance between himself and Mr Botha, or, to put it differently, to foreshadow a coup of the first order for Mr Botha's campaign to woo English-speaking business chiefs and their fiefs into the new-look National Party.

"Too naive"

"But this is too naive a view, commented a source close to Mr Oppenheimer. 'He has supported the PFP through all the thin years. He is not likely to desert them now.'

"The source added: 'Harry Oppenheimer is a devotee of the Fabian strategy. He likes to give a bit and get his opponent to overstretch himself.'

After the conference, the Rand Daily Mail, in a front-page lead report headlined "Harry O hails PM's initiative", written by a "special correspondent", said:

"Mr Harry Oppenheimer yesterday gave qualified support to the Prime Minister's plan for a constellation of Southern African States.

"His backing was conditional on the constellation developing into a bastion of freedom — and its establishment winning Western approval.

"But it is especially significant in view of the long antagonism between the Government and the Anglo American Corporation, South Africa's largest business group."

Yesterday, the Sunday Times, another of the papers in Mr Oppenheimer's Argus-SAAN combine, published a page-one-lead story in which it said:

"In an enthusiastic interview yesterday on the significance of Thursday's historic encounter between the Prime Minister and the private sector — which he described as the most hopeful event in South Africa

in years — the country's most powerful businessman urged rapid action to implement the new era.

"At the same time Mr Oppenheimer rejected the complaints of those who have said that the major political problems of South Africa have to be answered first.

"I have always believed that in this the best is the enemy of the good. If we wait for the best, nothing will be done. Social and economic development must create a situation in which the political problems can be better tackled."

We could, we suppose, regard this as a bit of "Fabian strategy" on Mr Oppenheimer's part, but we prefer to think that he — like other business leaders — has recognised the sincerity of the Prime Minister's ideas and the significance of the new co-operation between the State and the private sector.

We agree with the Mail that Mr Oppenheimer has no intention of abandoning the PFP at this point, but we have the feeling that he is now a little more to the Right than he was previously.

This will have interesting repercussions on the PFP.

With its financial arm (represented by Mr Oppenheimer and other monetary backers) out of step with its political arm (as represented by Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and the Helen Suzman liberals).

Indeed, in contrast to Mr Oppenheimer's enthusiastic response to the PM's conference, Dr Slabbert was downright churlish.

"Key" question

Unlike Mr Oppenheimer, he took the line that the Prime Minister had failed to answer the "key" question: What political changes did he envisage . . .?

What we predict is this:

The alliance between the Government and Big Business will disenchant working-class and public-servant supporters of the NP, who tend to be verkraamp, and add to Mr Botha's problems.

It will bring the NRP closer to the NP.

And it will undercut much of the Big Business support hitherto given to the PFP.

The political future certainly looks fascinating.

KOORNHOF, MANGOPE ADDRESS FREE ENTERPRISE CONFERENCE

Koornhof on Black Participation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 79 p 17

[Article by Lynn Cruse]

[Text]

FREE enterprise must be adapted to fulfil the rising ambitions and aspirations of the young, especially the Blacks, if the system were to improve or continue to succeed, a Cabinet Minister said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, told a "free enterprise and the individual" conference yesterday that in reality Blacks were expected to fulfil a function in a system which they did not know or fully understand.

"I think the time has come for all our people to be educated in the free-enterprise system and the role each one has to play in it, otherwise it cannot be a success."

Dr Koornhof, a former Minister of Education, appealed for more emphasis to be given to teaching the mechanics of the system in schools and colleges.

The private sector should also assist Blacks so that they could share more of the benefits of free enterprise.

The degree of freedom in South Africa was not appreciated due to ignorance of the system. A new initiative was definitely called for.

"Consumers, in particular Blacks — numerically speaking — make the most significant contribution to the efficiency and success of the system. It is difficult for it to function effectively if they are not aware of their role in it," Dr Koornhof said.

Adaptability was an acknowledged criteria for measuring the efficiency of any system.

"We must move away from the traditional areas of development. New production methods must be considered which will ensure employment for a large labour force."

New horizons of development were open, especially in the Black states within South Africa's borders, which presented new challenges and required new efforts, financially and technologically.

"As long as they are neglected economic stability will be difficult to achieve as dissatisfaction arising from unemployment will plague our efforts."

The amount the average Black employee must pay to travel to work was a "severe drain on his disposable income".

"Is there not some way in which the employer could do more to alleviate his employee's transport burden — both convenience-wise and money-wise?" Dr Koornhof said.

Mangope on Unity Need

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 79 p 7

[Text]

THE stumbling block most commonly overlooked on the road to southern African unity, was the disappointing fact that the will to unite economically was so little in evidence, the Bophuthatswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope, has said.

Addressing the international conference on free enterprise, he said this was especially so "in the ranks of politicians, the media and other opinion leaders of the southern African region.

"Progress of tremendous significance was certainly achieved when Mr P W Botha's voice joined the chorus of those who pleaded and prayed for such a unification, and I will be the first one to commend with gratitude and admiration the courage and vision of the recent call for a southern African constellation of states," Chief Mangope said.

He said it was important to make mention of a rock on which the ship of a new economic order could very well founder.

"What I am referring to is the vital question of what the quality of South Africa's public relations input is going to be?

"Since South Africa would be by far the strongest partner in the envisaged economic community, it's a foregone conclusion that it will in the first place be the acceptability and creditability of South Africa's attitudes which would determine whether the whole exercise is on or off.

"Surely it is quite superfluous for me or any other neighbour to spell out the pitfalls that must be avoided. I am confident that our

South African friends are as alive as we are and well able to take care of them without prompting."

Chief Mangope said one of the greatest pitfalls would be "If we failed, even marginally, in restoring the creditability of the free enterprise system.

"Unless we want to make a cynical mockery of the principles of equal opportunity and of full participation, then perhaps the strategy most important and urgent of all immediate and short term inputs, must undoubtedly be large-scale investment in massive education and economic upliftment programmes.

"The most important objective of such a programme would be to allow the hitherto under-privileged societies of southern Africa a chance to make up the historical backlog and patch up with the hitherto more privileged societies."

Chief Mangope said he believed there were two further inputs which required serious, urgent and sustained attention.

"I believe it to be necessary and fair to expect from any prospective member state a firm commitment and to maintain, to the best of its ability, a clean administration and to inculcate, in both private and public sector, a new approach to productivity.

"It might well turn out to be these last inputs — and this will not be surprising — which will in the long term determine whether any of the most cherished visions will ever be translated into reality. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

ARMSCOR, ESCOM TO BORROW MORE CAPITAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 79 p 17

[Article by Laurette Munnik]

[Text]

THE semi-state institutions are programmed to borrow R770-million on the capital market next year. This is 10 percent more than was programmed for the 12-month period, June 1979 to July 1980.

An interesting feature of the proposed loan issue programme which was made available by the Treasury yesterday, is the bigger amounts that will be sought by Armscor and Escom. Armscor's borrowing rises from R30-million to R50-million, while Escom will increase its borrowed amount from R75-million to R85-million.

In reality this means that Escom will be a bigger borrower on the primary market and take up less of its own issues, which it sells on the secondary market throughout the year.

The jump will also not be very big for Armscor, as it increased its borrowings to R40-million in its last issue for 1979, in the first half of November.

Three administration boards, namely Southern

Free State, East Rand and Northern Cape, are also to borrow for the first time on the capital market in 1980, as will the Soweto Council.

Soweto was on the list last year, but its issue was a R20-million loan for the electrification scheme which is presently underway.

Transtele which withdrew its loan of R35-million scheduled for November, has decided to enter the market twice in 1980 — in May and in November, each time for R8-million.

This approach seems to be a better one as the loans are unsecured and smaller amounts are more likely to draw the funds.

The increase of 10 percent is not very significant and even reflects a negative growth rate if the inflation rate of more than 14 percent is taken into account. Compared, however with the programme of January to December 1979, when the institutions were scheduled to borrow a bit more than R600-million, the increase can be considered noteworthy.

The smaller increase is, on the one hand the aftermath of the big increase in the mid-year, and on the other

hand it can be ascribed to the unattractiveness to borrow long at the present low rates.

The R770-million is actually less than the estimated R1 000-million that the pension funds and insurance companies will have to invest in prescribed investments. This amount is derived from an estimated total of R2 000-million that the institutions will have invested, of which about R1 000-million will go into fixed interest securities.

The movement of interest rates in 1980 will determine the willingness of investors to put their funds in such fixed interest stock. Presently, yields are less than the inflation rate, but with money market rates as low as they are, the financial institutions will perhaps be forced to turn to the longer stock.

It is however estimated that the rates could turn towards the end of the year.

The proposed loans programme is also not a given factor and depending on the funds available, borrowers can increase or decrease the amounts they want before entering the market. The programme for the second half of the year will also be revised before June.

SOUTH AFRICA

OIL PROSPECTING CONTINUES OFF WEST COAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 79 p 21

[Article by David Bamber]

[Text]

THERE have been signs of gas in borehole KA2 currently being drilled by Southern Oil Exploration Corporation's (Soeker) Sedco 708 off the West Coast of South Africa.

But a spokesman for the company says it will probably take about six weeks before drilling has reached target depth and tests can take place to see whether the well will be viable.

He points out drilling of the KD3 well off Mossel Bay was completed a week ago and although this well showed signs of gas while drilling, tests on completion proved negative and the well was abandoned as dry.

The Sedco J rig, presently operating in the North Sea, will be moved to South African waters by April 1980,

bringing to three the number of exploration rigs working off the South African coast.

The additional rig will push the company's annual operating expenditure from R75-million to R120-million.

The Sedco J is similar to Sedco K but it may be modified to allow greater drilling depth.

There is little doubt that oil does exist off the coast but the major problem is the lack of permeability of the oil-bearing sandstone formations.

Soeker has always been conservative with its announcements so the employment of the third rig may signify that the search is nearer a commercially exploitable discovery than is believed.

CSO: 4420

FAIRNESS OF COAL EXPORT ALLOCATIONS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 79 p 14

[Article by David Bamber]

[Text]

THERE has been a sharp reaction from Tjart van der Walt, Secretary for Commerce, following the Johannesburg Consolidated Investments chairman's annual report.

In the report, Sir Albert Robinson stressed concern over the 14.6 percent increase the Transvaal Coal Owners Association was granted on its export quota in terms of the revised Richards Bay phase two programme.

Sir Albert noted other exporting groups have had their export allocations increased 25 percent.

Furthermore he said the Government is taking too cautious a view of the country's ability to export coal and could increase the current ceiling of 44-million tons a year, inclusive of anthracite, without putting at risk the long-term soundness of domestic energy supplies.

Sir Albert said South Africa has coal reserves, which at the current rate of usage, will last at least another 200 years.

Commenting on Sir Albert's statement, Mr Van der Walt said the Transvaal Coal Owners Association had been given an overall allocation of 11-million tons and was granted extensions in some cases for tonnages last season.

He points out that not all other coal exporting groups have been granted a 25 percent increase.

Mr Van der Walt says while the TCOA is able to export almost all its quotas, other coal owners are not even able to fulfil 50 percent of theirs.

Asked whether JCI is overestimating coal reserves, Mr Van der Walt said both JCI and the Government have their own separate sources of information, but declined to elaborate.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

DELEGATION FINDS MORE POSITIVE EUROPEAN ATTITUDE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Nov 79 p 11

[Article by Andre de Bruyn]

[Text]

THE feeling among European politicians and economists to South Africa has changed from hostility to hopefulness over the past few weeks. Members of a team of prominent South Africans who returned from an extended tour of Europe expressed this view yesterday.

At Jan Smuts Airport were Mr George Thabe, a representative of urban Blacks, Chief Minister Dr Leeton Sebe, of the Ciskei, Mr Wynand Malan, National Party MP, and Mr Lofty Adams of the Coloured Labour Party.

The other members of the group, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), Mr A M Moodie, chairman of the SA Indian Council, and Mr W Vansie Raw, leader of the

New Republic Party (NRP), will return home at a later date.

In Frankfurt, Paris, London, Bonn and other cities, they held Press conferences and had talks with prominent members of the European Parliament, influential businessmen, politicians and representatives of Nato.

Yesterday the four members of the group agreed that the policy of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had completely changed the European attitude to South Africa.

"The feeling of hostility is not so prominent any more," said Dr Sebe, who has visited Europe several times in the past months.

"Hatred has been changed to hope. The Prime Minister has suddenly become an international figure. The Europeans are like people in a theatre, waiting for the

curtain to rise," he said.

He said the eyes of the world were now focused on "that lunatic in Iran" and the Rhodesian settlement. "This gives us the opportunity to solve our own internal problems without outside pressures," said Dr Sebe.

The points which bother the people there is discrimination, the Group Areas Act and the Mixed Marriages Act, according to Mr Adams.

"People there realize that South Africa is vital to the defence of the West. This point came through very clearly," said Mr Malan.

The group was interviewed by at least eight international newspapers while in Europe.

"The Press there also seemed highly impressed by the Prime Minister and his policy. We were all treated with dignity and the people were extremely well informed," said Mr Thabe.

CSO: 4420

EXPORTS TO EUROPE, AFRICA INCREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Nov 79 p 25

[Text]

SOUTH Africa turned a trade deficit with Europe into a surplus during the first 10 months of this year.

According to a statement from the Department of Customs and Excise exports to Europe rose 35.5 percent from R2 261.5-million to R3 366.5-million while imports from Europe increased only 9.3 percent from R3 129.3-million to R3 420.2-million.

An interesting figure is that of trade with Africa, where exports jumped 32.3 percent from R451.5-million to R597.5-million although imports from Africa were virtually unchanged, rising only 3.8 percent.

The Americas with export of R1 153.8-million to South Africa, an improvement of 25 percent, obviously took advantage of the declining value of the dollar which placed it in a far more competitive position than certain European countries, such as Germany.

It is the only continent to close the trading gap with South Africa, although only slightly, as South African exports to Africa rose 24.8 percent from R1 235.7-million to R1 530.5-million.

Exports from South Africa to Asia showed a healthy 22.9 percent increase from R1 160.2-million to R1 332.4-million, while imports rose 5.5 percent from R297.7-million to R440.9-million.

Oceania, as was the case with Europe, also surrendered its trade surplus with South Africa.

Its exports to South Africa rose only 6.5 percent from R60-million to R64.1-million whereas its imports jumped 12.4 percent from R20.7-million to R25-million.

South Africa's total exports to the five world zones rose a massive 38.4 percent from R5 834-million to R7 697.7-million while imports increased only 11 percent from R5 230.5-million to R5 604.3-million.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT MIGHT ALLOW 'INFORMAL' BLACK HOUSING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Nov 79 p 8

[Text]

DURBAN. — Dr George de V. Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, said yesterday the Government was now prepared, under certain circumstances, to consider the case for informal housing for Blacks.

Dr Morrison's remarks, at the official opening of a staff housing scheme at Umzimkulu, near Durban, is the first official indication that the Government is prepared to consider the case for informal or "spontaneous" housing for Blacks in urban areas.

"We shall continue the substitution of housing for

individuals unable to afford it.

"But, for the sake of healthy communities, we shall increasingly have to depend on the private sector to assist in the Black residential areas, as it has done elsewhere."

"Furthermore, building standards will have to be reconsidered and the case for informal housing will have to be considered in certain circumstances," Mr Morrison said.

The Government had made adjustments in recent years and, if it were discovered that further steps had to be taken and institutions

created to help the Black housing market, it would make this possible.

Earlier, Dr Morrison spelt out the Government's objective in giving the private sector an important share in the growth of the Black housing market.

"It is important to remember and keep in mind that the local private sector's provision of housing, and especially self-build schemes, provides employment to the local community, generates funds within such a community and makes use of the skills and the materials locally available." — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

SEIFSA REBUTS CHARGE OF BLOCKING BLACK UNIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Nov 79 p 7

[Text] The Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa) wants its 4,500 member companies to disregard unregistered trade unions with unestablished credentials, in the interest of their workers.

This is why Seifsa has issued guidelines to employers to support coordinating works and liaison committees representing employees until Black or mixed trade unions are fully registered and then become party to the national industrial council for the iron, steel, engineering and metallurgical industries, Dr Errol Drummond, director of Seifsa, told THE CITIZEN yesterday.

Dr Drummond was refuting earlier criticisms by trade-union leaders that Seifsa was trying to delay the formation of Black unions.

"We support trade unions irrespective of colour but regard those with unestablished credentials as unlikely to cater for the best interests of the workers or labour-management cooperation."

Credentials were important where officials of black unions came and went and when there were splits in the ranks.

Seifsa also wants employers not to accede to requests by trade-union representatives, allegedly catering for Black workers, to use company property for organisational/recruiting purposes.

Mr Ben Nicholson, general secretary of the SA Electrical Workers Union, said Seifsa had not learnt the lesson of cooperation in modern industrial relations.

He labelled the guidelines "employer opposition to unions."

"They have never liked unions," he said.

Mr Ike van der Watt, general secretary of the SA Boilermakers' Society, claimed Seifsa was deliberately trying to delay the formation of Blacks unions.

SOUTH AFRICA

PROTECTION OF COMMUNICATIONS IN INTEREST OF ALL

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Dec 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Remote Interests"]

[Text] The importance which South Africa attaches to its interests, even across its border, was illustrated by the Prime Minister's statement that the rail facilities at Beit Bridge and the rail line through it have for some time been protected by the Republic.

These steps, which have clearly required the emplacement of security forces, were carried out in consultation with the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia government.

This shows again to what degree the interests of all countries in the sub-continent are intertwined, because the rail line through Rhodesia carries, among other things, South African-made necessities of life for the countries north of us.

Clearly the ANC terrorists of South Africa, who--as P.W. Botha said--work together with the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, have set as their goal to harm South Africa's interests. These elements do not want there to be any cooperation in southern Africa, but would undoubtedly succeed through their approach in dragging the entire subcontinent into an economic morass. South Africa's timely actions, along with the cooperation which it has been achieving, are aimed at promoting the stability and welfare of the entire region. This confirms that a constellation of states, in which mutual welfare will prevail, is essential for all of southern Africa.

CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR BLACKS--The Department of Education and Training yesterday revealed that 15 technical institutes, 18 technical orientation centres and four teachers training colleges are to be built for Black students over the next four years. A department spokesman said in Pretoria that 15 technical institutes would be built for Blacks in White areas in the next three years, and Pretoria will get two--one in Malelodi and one in Atteridgeville. The others will be at Bloemfontein, Cape Town, East Rand, Kimberley, Pietermaritzburg, Klerksdorp, Fort Beaufort, Tembisa, Welkom, Witbank, Vereeniging and Port Elizabeth. Two of four teachers training colleges being planned will be in the Transvaal. The one at Mabopani East is nearing completion, and one near Grobersdal would be completed in January. The spokesman said his department would spend R81-million on building projects for Black education over the next three years. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 79 p 7]

PAPER MILL WALKOUT--Port Elizabeth--More than 200 workers at the Adamas paper mill here refused to go on shift yesterday in protest over a wide range of grievances, including a demand for union representation. The work stoppage was the second at the plant in two weeks and brings to three the number of major plants here affected by industrial unrest in recent weeks. Workers on the 6 am shift at Adamas refused to begin work today, and gathered just inside the factory gates. Management was due to address the workers at 2 pm. Among grievances mentioned by the workers are low wages, rejection of liaison committees and a demand for union representation and no bonuses being paid. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 79 p 8]

JOB RESERVATIONS CANCELLATION--The Government has decided to scrap three remaining job reservation determinations, Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower utilisation, said in a statement yesterday. Two of the three determinations to be scrapped on December 1 apply to the motor assembly industry, while a job reservation determination binding in the building industry will also be terminated on the same date. Mr Botha said these determinations had served their purposes. It was also the Government's decision that determined efforts be made to phase out existing determinations. He said the main reason for these steps was the fact that the new industrial court would come into being on December 1. This court, in addition to the other measures embodied in the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act, would afford more effective protection to workers. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 79 p 3]

BILL ON URBAN BLACKS--A top legal expert has been appointed to prepare a bill which will remove many of the negative elements from existing legislation affecting urban blacks, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has announced. Dr Koornhof made the announcement while delivering a paper to the 1820 Settlers Foundation conference on free enterprise and the individual. He said the retiring chief commissioner of the West Rand, Mr F. B. DuRandt, has been instructed to prepare the bill. "It is aimed at implementing the recommendations of the Riekert Commission regarding black community development," Dr Koornhof said after his address. It is also aimed at streamlining the public service. Mr DuRandt is to study the whole phalanx of existing statutes," he said. Dr Koornhof said the exercise was being given high priority but that the task was so big that he doubted the bill would be ready for the coming session of parliament. He hoped that it would be ready for the 1981 session.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 79 p 7]

PROHIBITED FROM GATHERINGS--The name of Mr Tukuza Andrew Mashaba of 4146 Chiawelo, Soweto, Johannesburg, has been added to the list of persons prohibited from attending gatherings for a period of two years in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to a notice published in the Government Gazette--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 79 p 3]

TRANSVAAL COMMITTEE ON CONSOLIDATION--Pietersburg.--A 26-member committee had been formed in Northern Transvaal to investigate the "desirability of further consolidation of homelands in the area," the Town Clerk, Mr Jack Botes, said in Pietersburg yesterday. Mr Botes said the committee's findings would be presented to the Commission of Cooperation and Development headed by Mr Hennie van der Walt, which was presently involved in the consolidation of Bophuthatswana. Among its members are the Lesotho Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr S. M. Mamiane, the chairman of the Northern Transvaal Advisory Board, Dr Tom Boshoff, and the chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer in Tzaneen, Mr Attie Bester. Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 79 p 8]

TRANSKEI OPPOSITION--Umtata.--Mr Patrick Dalindybo has been detained in connection with the distribution of pamphlets attacking Transkei President Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and the head of the Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba. Mr Dalindybo, a high school student, is a son of the leader of the opposition Transkei Democratic Progressive Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindybo, who was detained on November 6 under Transkei security laws, Col Ngceba said. Three of Chief Sabata's sons were detained more than a week ago, but two of them were released. Nine other people were arrested last Wednesday in connection with the pamphlets. Col Ngceba declined to name those detained but said some were arrested while distributing pamphlets. They were being held under the Public Security Act and would appear in court shortly.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 79 p 9]

LEBOWA HOUSING SHORTAGE--Seshego.--There was a critical housing shortage in the Lebowa homeland, Lebowa's Secretary for the Department of the Interior, Mr J. F. H. de Bruin, said yesterday. He said there was a population of about 129,000 presently in 13 declared townships in Lebowa, whereas the number of houses totalled 16,000. "This means there is one house for eight people," Mr De Bruin said. However, the Lebowa Development Corporation would assist a prospective homeowner if he chose a plan and wanted a house built in new, developing townships. Another scheme (to alleviate the housing shortage) was for people to buy stands and then approach their employers or building societies to enable them to build their own homes.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 79 p 9]

GOLD MINES QUARTERLY RESULTS--The summary of quarterly results issued by the Chamber of Mines once again underlines the efficient way the gold mines in South Africa handled the startling increase in the price of gold. The mines pushed total ore milled up from 20,3-million tons in the first quarter to 20,7-million tons in the second quarter and 21,3-million tons in the quarter to September. At the same time they took advantage of mining lower grade ore, resulting in the average grade dropping from 8,37 g/t in the June quarter to 8,12 g/t last quarter. This move lengthened the life of many of the marginal and semi-marginal mines and must have assisted in strengthening the already powerful industry. A significant fact in the summary is that Anglo American-OFS Joint Metallurgical Production Scheme and miscellaneous producers increased gold production from 4 140 kg to 4 999 kg, resulting in total gold production in South Africa being fractionally higher last quarter at 177 994,6 kg than the June quarter's 177 935,5 kg, even though a lower grade of ore was mined. Revenue a ton rose dramatically from R58,42 in the first quarter and R62,75 in the second quarter to an astonishing R73,66 in the third quarter--a 26 percent rise. Working costs were well controlled, rising from R29,44 a ton milled in the June quarter to R30,71 in September. The final result is that working profit jumped 29 percent from R33,31 a ton milled to R42,95 or from R616,4-million to a very impressive R814,9-million, bringing the total working profit for the nine months to a staggering R1 973-million.

[David Bamber] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 79 p 18]

SOWETO ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT--Work on a major part of the project to electrify Soweto--cable laying and building mini-substations--will probably start as early as March next year. Work is already underway updating and expanding the present system, while the contract for the building of 20 substations was signed at the beginning of the month. The improvement of the existing system which is presently overloaded, will eventually supply 20,000 homes with electricity, will cost about R2,5-million and should be completed by March 1980. The building of the 20 substations, of which eight are to be completed by the middle of December, will come to more than R160 000. Cable laying and building mini-substations--the latest tender--is still open and estimates are that the cost will be between R20-million and R30-million. Tenders close early in January and will most probably be awarded in February with work beginning

in March. The whole of Diepmeadow, Dobsonville and a large part of Soweto will be involved. The whole project, which is estimated to cost about R150-million is to be completed in five years time. [Laurette Munnik] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 79 p 17]

KOEBERG CONSTRUCTION PROBLEM--Cape Town.--Part of a protective concrete wall build around the central nuclear reactor at the Koeberg plant was under repair after discovery of a defect, it was reported in Cape Town yesterday. The defect was described by Escom's public relations officer, Mr E du Plessis, as one of homogeneity. The defect was found by plant inspectors and quality controllers inspecting the secondary wall surrounding the reactor. The secondary wall is 600 mm thick and surrounds a two-metre-wide heavily reinforced concrete wall--called the biological shield--which in turn surrounds the reactor. The secondary wall is enclosed by another one-metre-wide circular wall. Mr Du Plessis said the concrete poured into the secondary wall had not been found to be uniformly spread and this necessitated the wall's repair. "The concrete has to get into every nook and cranny and is vibrated into all the open spots. It has to settle evenly and correctly." --Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Nov 79 p 8]

SOLAR-POWERED WATER PUMP--A South African inventor, Mr A. de Beer of Pretoria, has developed a solar-driven water pump suitable for cattle watering and small-scale irrigation. The pump will be marketed by Grinnaker Plant (Pty) Ltd. of Elandsfontein and it is hoped that it will be available commercially by March or April next year. A company spokesman said the pump will be very effective, principally because there is a more dependable supply of sunshine than wind. The pump will cost slightly less than a standard windmill pump installation. An experimental model has pumped up to 300 litres of water per hour against a head equivalent of 30 metres depth of borehold water surface, in good sunshine. It is estimated that, on a day with some cloud cover, delivery will probably be in the region of 1 000 litres from 30 metres depth and 200 litres in very cloudy but warm weather. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Nov 79 p 10]

WITHDRAWAL OF FRG MILITARY ATTACHE--The West German Foreign Ministry has confirmed that talks have been held between the West German foreign and defense ministries on whether South Africa should continue to have a military attache in Bonn. The sources in West Germany say the West German government may ask the South African government to withdraw its military representative. West Germany has no military attache in South Africa. [Text] [LD031144 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD]

CSO: 4420

LULE CONDEMS KILLINGS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Nov 79 p 3

[Text]

FORMER Uganda President Yusuf Lule has condemned continuing killings in Uganda.

Speaking to the NATION in Nairobi on Tuesday night, Prof. Lule said: "I fear that the killings still going on in Uganda will not allow for the normalization of life. I fear that the Moscow government has accepted in total Tanzania's expansionist designs."

The former vice-chancellor of Makerere led Tanzanian forces and Ugandan exiles in a war that ended the eight-year tyrannical rule of Idi Amin in June 1978. He was then the chairman of the Uganda National Liberation Front.

The professor who ruled Uganda for less than three months after the fall of dictator Amin, said he longed for a day

when the people of Uganda would enjoy full human rights and map their own destiny.

He claimed: "Since the imposition of the curfew several months ago, every ordinary Ugandan is behind lock and key by 8.00 p.m. But the murders and robberies have continued all over the country during curfew hours. The culprits are uniformed men driving police or military vehicles."

Prof. Lule said he moves from one "city to another to inform the general and world public of the atrocities being perpetrated by the present administration in Uganda under the command of Doctor Salim".

He called all Ugandans to unite and resist foreign designs on their country.

Prof. Lule was in Nairobi for a short period while in transit to Europe.

CSO: 4420

UGANDA

BRIEFS

CUBAN SUGAR DONATION--Kampala, 22--The Cuban government has decided to send 1,000 tons of sugar to Uganda, according to a message sent by President Fidel Castro to President Godfrey Binaisa. During a meeting with a Cuban diplomatic representative upon the latter's arrival in the city [as published] of Entebbe, the Ugandan leader expressed his appreciation for his brotherly assistance and spoke highly of the developing relations between the two countries. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 79 p 8]

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